

Weather

Misty, gloomy weather with fresh north to northeast winds. The maximum temperature yesterday was 31.8 and the minimum 28.9, the figures for the corresponding day last year being 53.2 and 24.2.

THE CHINA PRESS

報陸大

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FREEDOM OF SEAS IS SETTLED POINT BETWEEN POWERS

Indications That U.S. And Britain Agree On Issue

NOW MINOR POINT

Drafting Of Rules And Their Enforcement Left To League

(American Wireless To Reuters) Paris, January 27.—The complete disappearance of the freedom of the seas issue from the surface of the Peace Conference indicates that there is a full understanding between America and England to deal with it through the League of Nations and reach satisfactory settlements. Action has begun for direct revision of maritime law related to the general subject (a few words missing). The general drafting of the freedom of the seas rules and their enforcement are expected as an integral part of the League of Nations. This thing which threatened complications between America and England when Wilson came here is now mutually understood by both nations and becomes a comparatively minor matter. British naval supremacy is not threatened by the plan contemplated but probably there will be a provision that no single navy shall exceed the combined naval power of other nations. Modifications of the right of visit and search of neutral commerce in war is expected and also determination of the status of submarines.

Early conferences between President Wilson and Lloyd George have cleared the way for an agreement which will control the policy of the conference and the League on this subject. An understanding between America and England on merchant marine problems is progressing. The aspect of the naval maritime problem at this stage is understood to signify that there are concessions on both sides and removes from the conference a difficulty that loomed big.

ALL EUROPE SEEKING LOANS IN AMERICA

But Borrowers Will Have To Pay Commercial, Rather Than Government, Rates

(Reuters Agency War Service) Paris, January 26.—Americans who are discussing finance with Europeans are meeting some most amazing suggestions. One proposal made by a high source, which seems to represent the view of one Continental Government, is that America should pay a share of the war cost as though it entered the war in August, 1914. This would require America to assume a total debt of something like thirty billion dollars. It was recently denied that France had suggested that America should cancel the war loans of the Allies, but there is no doubt that this suggestion has also been made.

Practically all Continental countries are seeking loans from the American Government for the purpose of getting their industries under way. The American position is against this because it is held that foreign business men should seek private capital in America, plenty of which is to be had for any reasonable business enterprise.

Apparently the scheme was to borrow American money at the Government's low rate of interest, thus putting their business interests in an advantageous position compared with Americans, who are compelled to borrow at commercial rates. The fact is that all Europe is acting on the principle that America is made of gold and is capable of carrying indefinitely the financial loads of the world.

U.S. BAN IMMIGRATION
(Reuters Agency War Service) Washington, January 28.—The Immigration Committee of the House of Representatives has approved a bill prohibiting general immigration until four years after peace is signed.

20,000 Strikers March In Belfast; Movement Spreads

Glasgow Electricians Walk Out, With Result That Thousands Who Had Refused To Strike Are Out Of Work

(Reuters Agency War Service) London, January 29.—Twenty thousand strikers demonstrated in Belfast yesterday with bands and banners in orderly fashion. Yesterday evening the city was again in darkness and bands of rowdies terrorized the streets, throwing stones and smashing windows. Isolated attempts at looting were frustrated by the police, who charged with their batons and dispersed the crowds. The city was quiet at midnight. The Lord Mayor in a proclamation appeals to the Corporation employees to resume work.

The position in London is unchanged. The strikers in Manchester resumed work today.

London, January 29.—The strike of certain electricians in Glasgow yesterday resulted in the closing down of a large establishment, throwing out of work thousands who hitherto have been refusing to strike. Agitators are endeavoring

to bring in the seamen, raising the cry of Chinese labor, and also the municipal tramway men and gas workers, but hitherto without success.

Many of the collieries in the west of Scotland stopped work yesterday, the miners, disregarding the instructions of their leaders, coming out in sympathy with the general strike.

A conference in Glasgow, which was attended by delegates from everywhere in Scotland and also from Grimsby, Rugby and London, passed a resolution urging the joint committee to prosecute the strike as vigorously as possible until the Government is forced to negotiate but declining to approach the Government or their employers. It was asserted that 73,000 men were idle in the Clyde district alone.

Another conference in Glasgow of shop-stewards, boilermakers, blacksmiths and shipwrights decided to secure a forty-hour week by constitutional means.

TAFT MAY SUCCEED WILSON IN FRANCE

Former President May Head American Delegation To Conference, Is Report

(French Wireless) Paris, January 30.—(Via Lyons and Koukaza). According to several newspapers, it is stated by the members of President Wilson's entourage that during his absence he will be replaced at the head of the American delegation at the Peace Conference by Mr. Taft, the only former President of the United States who is still alive.

Clothing In Siberia Will Be Distributed By American Mission

B.W.W.A. Receives Instructions To Forward Children's Garments Through Red Cross

The British Red Cross Commissioner at Vladivostok has telegraphed the British Women's Work Association here instructions to turn over all children's garments intended for Siberia to the American Red Cross, as the American organization has better facilities for distribution in Siberia.

Following the instructions, the B. W. W. A. sent to the American Red Cross for shipment 2,466 boys' suits, two cases of sundries and seven bales of padded garments, the entire consignment being valued at \$3,351.10, according to the weekly report of the British Association issued yesterday afternoon.

During the week, 100 pairs of cotton and 100 pairs of woolen socks have been turned over to the French Croix Rouge for use of French troops in Siberia. The French Intendant at Tientsin has written asking that a constant supply of war clothing be forwarded to him for his men.

The report announces that the depot will close today, to reopen Tuesday. Delivery from Maitland's will take place on Wednesday instead of Tuesday and packing will be done the same day instead of Monday. The war dressings work room will not open until Wednesday morning.

A plea for workers to aid the British Association render assistance to the American Red Cross is included in the weekly report.

TOTAL PROHIBITION IN U.S. JAN. 17, 1920

Ratification Of Constitutional Amendment Is Proclaimed By State Department

(American Wireless To Reuters) Washington, January 30.—(Received at French Wireless Station).—Ratification of the prohibition amendment to the Constitution was proclaimed by the State Department today, to go into effect January 17, 1920.

BRITAIN DEMOBILISING 35,000 MEN PER DAY

Army Of 900,000 Required For Next Nine Months, Is Report

(Reuters Agency War Service) London, January 28.—Reuters Agency understands that demobilisation has been proceeding more rapidly and more smoothly during the past fortnight. Over 35,000 men are being demobilised every day and it is hoped that soon a daily total of 40,000 will be reached, and all soldiers serving since January, 1915, will automatically be released. For the next nine months an army of about 900,000 men will be needed. The men retained will be those with the shortest service, but taking into account age and wounds. The aim is to demobilise by "year" classes and to release all men over the age of thirty-five.

Among the commitments are the necessity for maintaining a moderate sized Army of Occupation on the Rhine, the upkeep of an adequate force in the United Kingdom for the purpose of internal order the maintenance of a force in Ireland, and the garrisoning of Palestine, Mesopotamia, the Crown Colonies and India.

It is impossible to build up a voluntary army for these commitments before the completion of demobilisation but a good response to the appeals for voluntary enlistment is anticipated by the Autumn. There is no question of continuing conscription but as a preliminary to the creation of a volunteer army about 25 percent of the present army must be retained in order to secure the full fruits of the victory of the Allies. These will be granted very substantial increased pay, new arrangements for leave will be made and employers will be asked to keep open their situations for those men retained in military service.

German Demobilisation
Copenhagen, January 29.—A semi-official message from Berlin states that the whole western army is being demobilised and that only 100,000 men of the eastern army are not being demobilised. The demobilisation of the troops in the distant theaters is anticipated by February.

A CORRECTION

In its report yesterday of the meeting of "B" Co., S.V.C., the name of the chairman should have been Mr. George Lanning, the oldest surviving officer of the company, instead of Mr. L. E. Canning. Apology is made to both parties for the error.

Also, in our report of the "A" Company meeting published last Tuesday we stated that a proposal was made that the Captain be asked to make a definite statement as to the position of members of the company on the question of their right to resign. We are now informed that this issue, although a resolution concerning it had been prepared, was not introduced.

British Soldiers Cheer News Of Victory



BRITISH SOLDIERS CHEERING NEWS OF ARMISTICE. A remarkable photograph of British soldiers, out of the trenches and joyfully cheering the news of victory. The photograph was made on the British front in France shortly after the fighting stopped.

Russia In Doubt As To Prinkipo Meeting

Invitation Of Bolsheviks Causes Dismay And Hesitation Among Other Elements

(French Wireless) Paris, January 30.—(Via Lyons and Koukaza). According to Le Petit Parisien, the Archangel Government, in reply to the message from the Entente convoking a meeting of the various Russian political groups at Prinkipo, declares that it will not send delegates, while Admiral Kolchak, the head of the Omsk Government, has formulated many reservations and demands further explanations.

(Reuters Pacific Service) Harbin, January 30.—The fact that the Allies have invited the Bolsheviks to take part in the discussions at Prinkipo, on the Russian front, is causing great astonishment and distress here in Siberia. The leading newspaper at Omsk, the Zaria, declares that this is due to a tragical misunderstanding or fatal mistake. The paper looks upon this act as a new stroke against the national pride of the Russians, and expresses the conviction that no patriotic Russian who had any regard to his political views will consent to go to Prinkipo if the Bolsheviks assist at the meeting.

AMERICA RECOGNISES REPUBLIC OF POLAND

Official Greetings And Good Wishes Extended By Department Of State

(Washington Wireless To Reuters) Washington, January 30.—(Received at French Wireless Station).—Recognition of the provisional government of Poland has been accorded by the United States, State Department officials announced today. The following message from Secretary of State Lansing to Ignace Paderewski, the new Polish premier, follows:

"The President of the United States desires me to communicate to you as Premier and Foreign Minister of the provisional Polish Government its sincere desire for your success in the high office which you have assumed and I earnestly hope that the Government of which you are a part will bring prosperity to the Republic of Poland. It is my privilege to extend to you at this time my personal greetings and officially assure you that it will be a source of gratification to enter into official relations with you at the earliest opportunity and to render to your country such aid as is possible at this time as it enters upon its new epoch of independent life, which will be in accord with that spirit of friendliness which in the past has animated the American people in their relations with your countrymen."

New Year Holidays

Owing to the incidence of Chinese New Year, there will be no issue of THE CHINA PRESS tomorrow and we are therefore issuing today an enlarged edition containing the usual Sunday features and advertisements.

U.S. Food Surplus Presents Serious Problem Pending Final Peace, Says Hoover

Solution Lies In Early Peace And Demobilisation Of Restrictions On Free World Marketing

(American Wireless To Reuters) Paris, January 26.—The following statement was issued to the Associated Press by Mr. Hoover today: "The dominating food problem of the United States at this moment is a very much bigger problem than that of the Chicago packer. It is a problem of the American people. The packer's profit of two or more percent on this turnover is too great. It is up to Congress. The farmer must not carry the load of restraint. It behooves the country to do some quick, clear thinking. The key is the perplexing arising out of the ability to demobilise socially the food situation of the world in the period between the signing of the armistice and of the peace treaty and make the farmers' situation a matter of much more concern than the future of the Chicago packers."

"Taking it broadly, before the European war began we exported about five million tons of foodstuff. This year we propose to export at the rate of from fifteen to twenty million tons. The increase represents the patriotic service of the American farmer plus the voluntary sacrifice of the average American under the stimulation of the pleas from the Allied Governments. Without an enormous increase of our food supplies, our very lives would be endangered."

"The submarine so upset the shipping of the world that the Allies were unable to reach the foreign markets and the distant markets of the southern hemisphere, and we were bound to create in America food to carry to Europe. If the war had gone on every pound of it and more would have been required by the Allies before next harvest. The armistice came, suddenly turning shipping from military service and opening to our Allies the cheaper southern hemisphere and the colonial markets. In this proposition they

(Continued on Page 4)

COMMISSION PLANNED FOR EMPIRE'S WAR DEBT

Scheme Formulated For Taking Over Control Of Britain's Aggregate Indebtedness

(Reuters Agency War Service) London, January 29.—A scheme has been formulated by Mr. W. A. Watt, acting Premier of the Commonwealth, for the formation of an Empire Commission which shall take over control of the war debts of the Empire. The Governments of all the Dominions and Colonies would be duly represented on the Commission. It would assume the financial position at next December and would be empowered to convert the debts into common stock. Each Government would be liable only for its own obligations and would make an annual payment of at least five shillings per £100 of the debt taken over for interest redemption and interest distribution costs. Additional loans in respect to the expenditure in the war would be raised if necessary.

PLAINTIFFS FILE REPLIES IN BASEBALL LIBEL CASES

Mr. Ezra And Cavalry Ball Players Enter General Denial To Mr. Merriman's Answers

A reply to the answer filed by Mr. W. L. Merriman, defendant in the libel suit arising from the baseball scandal of last August, was filed in the United States court for China yesterday by Mr. Judah I. Ezra. Replies were also filed in behalf of James Johnson, William Jordan, John Stewart, Roy Parker, Carl Glass and Alexander Evans, the players of the 9th Cavalry baseball team who are suing Mr. Merriman for \$15,000 each.

A general denial of the allegations made in the defendant's answer to the petitions is contained in each of the replies, and the plaintiffs renew their prayers of each of the counts in the original petitions. Word received at the Court from Mr. A. D. Gibbs, counsel for the plaintiffs, is to the effect that he expects to conclude the taking of depositions in Manila shortly and will return to Shanghai directly thereafter. It is understood that he intends asking for an early hearing of the Ezra-Merriman case.

FINANCIAL LEAGUE OF NATIONS LATEST PROPOSAL AT PARIS

Scheme Outlined By M. Stern Is Being Closely Studied

GERMAN COLONIES

'Big Five' In Perfect Accord As Discussion Proceeds

BELGIAN PROTEST

Small Nations Continue Clamor For Larger Representation

(French Wireless) Paris, January 30.—(Via Lyons and Koukaza). The representatives of the five Great Allied and Associated Powers on Wednesday morning heard the Polish delegation, M. Dmowski and M. Pils, who gave a general outline of the situation and the claims of the Poles.

The afternoon session was taken up with hearing the Czechoslovak delegation, M. Kramarcz and M. Benes, who expounded their point of view concerning the industrial basin of Silesia, which lies between Bohemia and Poland.

On Thursday morning the Conference continued the task of dealing with the fate of the German colonies. M. Henri Simon, the Minister of Colonies, was present at the meeting. During its sitting on Wednesday the Commission on Financial Legislation at the Palais Bourbon heard the Minister of Finance on the proposals made by M. Jacques Stern concerning the institution of a Financial Society of Nations. M. Klotz, in substance, has engaged to give these proposals, and the problems which they give rise to, a very close examination. The question, among others, is of very considerable interest and he could see no objections to giving consideration to the proposals.

In addition to which the French Government, for the same reasons, has taken the initiative of passing on the Peace Conference a project for the creation of a "Financial Section of the League of Nations." The scheme will be examined by the "Financial Commission," the appointment of which has been decided on by the Peace Conference.

(Reuters Agency War Service) Paris, January 28.—The question of the German colonies in Africa was discussed at this afternoon's sitting of the Supreme Council. The Chinese delegates were specially summoned to discuss Chinese interests while Mr. W. M. Hughes and General Botha submitted the claims of their respective Dominions, namely, New Guinea for Australia, Samoa for New Zealand and Southwest Africa for the Union of South Africa. The question of the future fate of Southwest Africa, Togoland and the Cameroons was discussed. President Wilson explained his own personal theory for the settlement of the question of colonies, according to which the League of Nations would entrust the administration of these territories to mandatory states.

Paris, January 29.—Before the Conference Committee the French Minister for the Colonies, urging the claims of France to Togoland and the Cameroons, said that an administrative agreement defining their respective sphere of influence was made between France and Great Britain in 1916. He undertook to establish a particularly liberal administration assuring the election of the natives.

The Committee did not reach a decision on President Wilson's propositions regarding the future of the German colonies.

Paris, January 29.—The discussions concerning the German colonies yesterday afternoon were very important. No decision was reached and the discussions will be resumed tomorrow. It is inaccurate to say that there is any difference of opinion. The Great Powers are stated to be in complete accord.

Belgium Presents Protest
Paris, January 27.—The Belgium Commission today sent a protest to

M. Clemenceau amplifying Hyman's remarks of yesterday regarding the lack of representation of small nations. The protest points out that Belgium was in the war as long as any of the other Allies and expresses the belief that because of this and other facts and considering her geographical position and her standing economically it entitles her to greater representation, especially on the commission for the League of Nations.

The protest which is a "polite complaint" against the steam roller conference of yesterday, probably will receive the approval of Serbia, which finds itself in the same position as Belgium. These two Powers which were in the war from the start take the stand that a division of power in proportion to the parts played in the struggle would have been far more equitable than the arbitrary action of the Conference. Belgium and Serbia have not desired the strength and standing of the five Powers, but believe that the action relating to Brazil, whose representation is as large as theirs is manifestly unfair. The feeling of their Commissions here is that the first division of power should include the big five. The second division the smaller nations who entered the war at the start, and the third division those countries who actually declared war against Germany but played a small part. One of these for instance would be China or Cuba. The fourth division would consist of those nations who have only severed diplomatic relations.

The meeting tomorrow will have representatives of twenty-two small nations from which will have to come five delegates to serve for all on the commission for the League of Nations. Hyman yesterday declared he would submit to the decision of Clemenceau, nevertheless the protest went forward today. It is possible he made the statement to preserve the amenities of the open session.

(American Wireless To Reuter)

Lyons, January 27.—Notwithstanding the loud protests at yesterday's session of the Peace Council on the part of the small Powers against being left wholly at the mercy of the five Great Powers from the determination of the group of larger nations to dominate the peace proceedings, and as there was no indication that the lesser Powers would be given anything approaching a decisive voice, America, Britain, France, Italy and Japan take full responsibility for the world's peace, just as they assumed the burden of defeating Germany and they will take no step that will divide that responsibility.

Big Five Hold Vote Power

The whole organization of the Conference is to keep full voting power in the hands of these five Powers. Every committee is dominated by them. Every committee formed outside conference membership, as well as voting power in the conference itself, is in the hands of the five Powers. There is undisguised resentment on the part of the nineteen small nations that they are called here merely to ratify the policy agreed upon by all the Prime Ministers and Foreign Secretaries, but they will be given to understand that they are utterly helpless. Their claims and other interests will be given full consideration and sympathetic attention but the five Powers will not resign control of the Conference.

The Conference is so strongly established now that no protest on the part of a small nation can interfere with the final peace terms. This control represents the control sought by the big Powers and is the result of weeks of conference between President Wilson and other statesmen.

It assures complete management in powerful hands and will serve as a definite notice to the enemy and other enemies that the dictated peace must be accepted.

The five Powers are determined that the work of the conference shall not be made by small interests no matter what their claims to consideration. Representation in the conference is relatively unimportant so long as the big five rule, with America, Britain and France playing the leading parts. The "steam roller" was tested and found perfect on Saturday. The small nations must now get together and choose committees with assurance of place to go round, but they are powerless to effect a combination that can halt the work of the conference.

Basis Is World Interest

The big five are handling questions on the basis of world interest, not local interest, and they will win every point unless they break in combination.

tion. The harmony of the big Powers thus far is a feature of the conference. Belgium and Serbia threatened today to continue the fight for larger representation on the Conference Committees, even going so far as to intimate that a separate session of the small Powers might be arranged, but their attitude is not to be taken seriously.

The difficulties brought up yesterday were ironed out and a method has been found which will prove satisfactory to the smaller Powers. They are to have full access to the records of the bureau composed of the five Powers and are to be present in the room where the bureau meets when their special interests are involved. Thus each participant will be informed of the trend of the proceedings before conclusions are reached and before the matter in question is submitted to the plenary sittings.

The smothering hand of Colonel House was in evidence in bringing about the new system, he being quite recovered from his illness. The test of the new plan will come tomorrow when the small nations are to offer candidates for places on the various committees. The French, British and Americans define the bureau system as being only a workable formula, saying it is only to gain speed and efficiency and that final approval will be dependent upon the breadth, justice and wisdom of the finding and must be approved by a full meeting.

The bureau, which will appear frequently in the next steps now coming on, is composed of M. Clemenceau and the Vice-Presidents of the conference selected by the other four Powers, but sittings will be attended by the same members as those composing the former Inter-Allied Council. President Wilson and Mr. Lansing are the American members.

(American Wireless To Reuter)

Paris, January 26.—The smaller nations today started an organized demand for greater representation on Committees of the Peace Conference. This followed their effort in the Hall of Clocks yesterday to overthrow the program arranged by the five Big Powers, by which nineteen little nations are given five members between them on each committee.

The Belgians met today and draw up a memorial to M. Clemenceau, amplifying the arguments of M. Hyman, Belgian Minister of Foreign Affairs, who yesterday opened the movement for greater representation. The Serbian delegates likewise have prepared a protest against the "steam roller" method of the big five Powers, although they do not use that phrase. Other small nations are also preparing to follow suit.

The small Powers take the position that Belgium and Serbia, having been affected in the war as much in proportion as the big nations, ought to be given direct representation on committees instead of lumped with other small peoples. The memorial to M. Clemenceau suggests that the following ups of nations should be formed.

The Five Big Powers, the smaller Powers, Belgium and Serbia, which were great sufferers, nations which fought in the war but did not make the same class of sacrifices as the first two groups, and nations which declared war but did not do much fighting. The representation on committees should be determined according to such groups.

Paris, January 30.—(Received at French Wireless Station).—The delegates to the Peace Conference are beginning to touch upon the freedom of the seas question. The question of disarmament, which already has been discussed in its initial phase, will go hand-in-hand with it, the two questions being approached with consideration for their relationship to each other.

CONTROLLER OF CURRENCY

(American Wireless To Reuter) Washington, January 30.—(Received at French Wireless Station).—President Wilson has nominated John Skelton Williams to another term as Controller of the Currency.

CATALON DESIRES OWN SOVEREIGNTY

(Reuter's Agency War Service) Madrid, January 29.—In the Chamber the Catalonian leader Senor Cambo opposed the Government's autonomy bill and claimed sovereignty and not decentralization.

Sultan Of Turkey To Leave Europe

Will Quit Constantinople So It Can Be Internationalised Is Belief

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

Lyons, January 27.—It is anticipated that the Sultan of Turkey will soon withdraw from Europe and install his capital at Konya or Brusa in Asia Minor, leaving Constantinople to be internationalised.

Red Cross Man Here En Route To Turkey

Mr. E. A. Yarrow Is Member Of American Mission To Aid In Repatriation

On his way to Constantinople, where he will be associated with an American Red Cross Mission to aid in the repatriation of Syrians and Armenians, Mr. Ernest Albert Yarrow of Boston was a visitor in Shanghai yesterday. He leaves on the Porthis this morning.

Mr. Yarrow comes here after two months with the American Red Cross in Siberia, having had charge of the sanitary train which carried Dr. Tensler and a detachment of workers to Omsk.

Prior to service in Siberia, Mr. Yarrow was with the American Committee for Armenia and Syrian Relief in the Caucasus where he went in the Spring of 1915 after having escaped into Russia from Van after the siege of 1915 and the subsequent Turkish-German advance.

For 14 years Mr. Yarrow was with the American Board of Missions at Van, turning Red Cross man when the war came. Obligated to leave Turkey when the Germans and Turks advanced, Mr. Yarrow continued his work in Russia, subsequently being appointed chairman of the American committee for Armenian and Syrian Relief in the Caucasus. For two years, he and 12 other Americans cared for 300,000 Armenians at Erivan.

He now goes to Constantinople to direct in the repatriation and reconstruction which the American Red Cross has planned in Eastern Turkey. He is accompanied by Miss Susan Orvis, former missionary in Turkey and now a member of the Red Cross.

PEASANT REVOLUTION NOW RENDS RUMANIA

Returned Soldiers Lead Insurgents In Many Villages; Fighting In Bukharest

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

Vienna, January 28.—A message from Budapest states that a Peasant Revolution has broken out throughout Rumania, where a systematic rising occurred simultaneously in all villages on the 26th. Armed soldiers who have returned from service headed the insurgents, who forced their way into the towns. Bloody encounters with the regular troops followed. Fighting in Bukharest continued all day long on the 28th. The soldiers employed machine-guns, killing considerable numbers of the insurgents. The Social Democrats have joined the revolutionaries.

GERMAN ELECTIONS

(French Wireless)

Basle, January 30.—(Via Lyons and Koukaza). According to the final results, with the exception of Posen, where 31 results are still unknown, the Majority Socialists have obtained 142 seats, the Center 87, the Democrats 61, the German National Party 41, the Minority Socialists 24, the German Popular Party 18, the League of Peasants and Agricultural Workers of Schleswig-Holstein one, The Guilds in the 15th district of Anrich obtained two seats and those of the 18th district of Hanover four seats.

Wilson Visits Scene Of American Victory

Motors To Chateau-Thierry And Other Points On Trip To Front

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

Paris, January 27.—The President and Mrs. Wilson and immediate members of the White House party left Paris early this morning by motor for a visit to the front. A blinding snowstorm, the first of this winter, is raging. It is expected that they will visit Belleau Wood, Chateau-Thierry and Rheims.

French Open Club For Foreign Press

Government Provides Visiting Correspondents With Quarters On Champs d'Elysees

(American Wireless To Reuter)

Paris, January 27.—Directly inspired by President Wilson's program of open diplomacy and likewise by a desire to extend courtesies and facilities for foreign correspondents who are covering the Conference, the French Government this afternoon opened a French Club for the foreign press at 30 Champs d'Elysees. Three hundred were present including Messrs. Tardieu, Barthou, Pichon, Batista and other prominent Frenchmen distinguished as pressmen in the world over.

Mr. Tardieu explained that the club was intended to provide a proper working, resting and meeting place. M. Pichon, welcomes "The Conference" of the press who had already aided largely in winning the war and he believed would in the same way largely help in the peace work. Speaking for Jean Dupuy, the President of the Club, who was indisposed, he also welcomed the correspondents.

of the various foreign governments gathered at the Conference. Recreation rooms, baths and secretaries have been provided at this new commodious club house because the French press is so subdivided that no quarters are large enough to accommodate the world-wide guests.

Bolshevist Agitators Expelled From Vienna

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

Amsterdam, January 26.—A message from Vienna states that under pressure from the authorities, the Russian Prisoners of War Commission, which recently has been mostly occupied in carrying on a Bolshevik propaganda, has left. Some of the leaders have been arrested in Budapest and Prague at the request of the commanders of the entente troops.

Stockholm, January 27.—A message from Copenhagen states that the Danish Government has informed the Bolshevik representative in Copenhagen that his presence is no longer desirable and he and the members of the Russian Legation are returning home.

Norwegian Sailors Demand Indemnity

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

London, January 27.—The Norwegian Sailors' Organisation has decided to demand an indemnity from Germany for the sailors killed by submarines and to refuse to assist in provisioning Germany until 1800,000 has been paid in this connection.

FRENCH NEAR WEIL

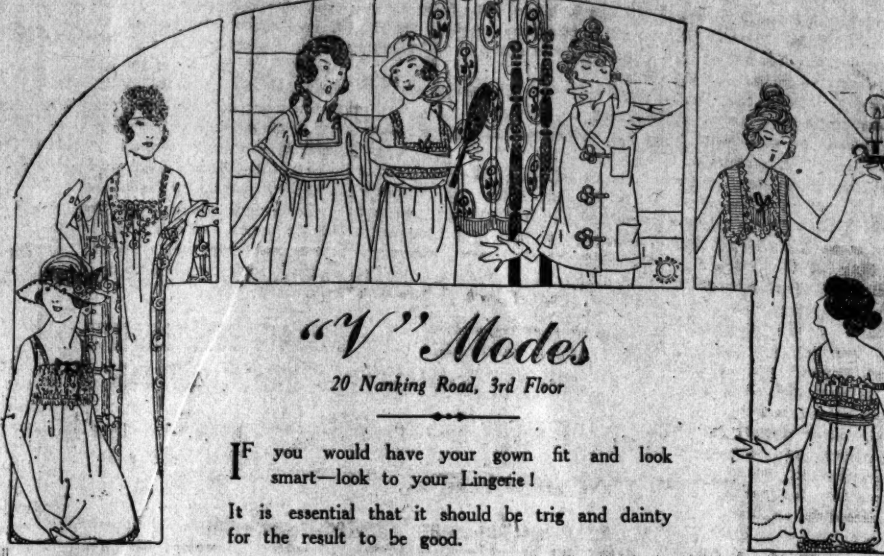
(Reuter's Agency War Service)

Bale, January 28.—The French have occupied the bridgehead on the left bank of the Rhine near Weil.

TRIAL TRIP FOR MYLIE

The trial trip of the steamer Mylie, built and owned by the Nicolas Tsu Engineering and Shipbuilding Works, will take place Wednesday.

The Mylie will leave the Shanghai and Hongkong wharf, Chaoufong Road Jetty, at 9:30 o'clock Wednesday morning, to return at three o'clock in the afternoon.



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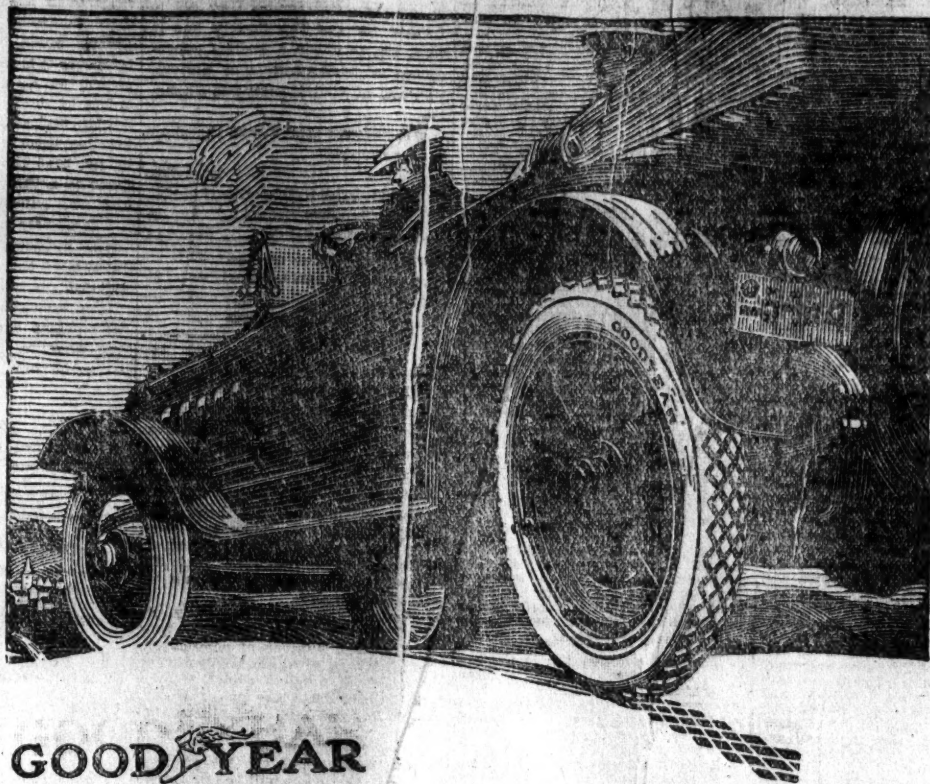
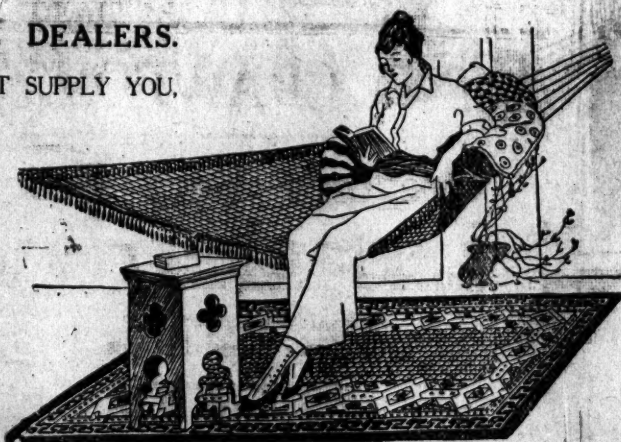
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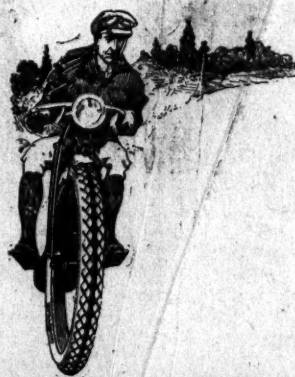


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BIG SHIPMENT OF TEA GOES ON PORTHOS TODAY

French Mail Liner Takes 2,025 Tons Consigned To French Government

Taking 2,025 tons of tea, consigned to the French Government, 375 tons of general cargo and 163 passengers, 97 for Marseilles, the Messageries Maritimes liner Porthos will sail for Marseilles and ports this morning.

General Stefanik, of the Czechoslovak army; Mr. A. de Almeida Brandão, Brazilian Minister to China; and Mr. S. Jastrzebski, sub-manager of the Russo-Asiatic Bank, and Mrs. Jastrzebski are among the passengers sailing for Marseilles.

Mr. E. A. Yarrow and Miss S. W. Orvis, American Red Cross workers going to Constantinople, will go to Port Said on the Porthos. Mr. I. Sternfeld, of Gaston, Williams and Wigmore, is a passenger for Haiphong and Mr. J. W. C. Bonnar, of Gibb, Livingston and Company, goes to Hongkong.

U.S. Food Surplus Presents Problem

(Continued from Page 1)

of this buying agency was so great that they controlled the price. The business of the Food Administration was to supervise buying agencies, to the representatives of the farmers who are preeminently interested and the great and small packers together and to see to it that a square deal was obtained all round. The prices were settled in joint conference of the farmers, the representatives of the Allied buyers and the great and small packers under the general arrangement that the packer was allowed but a quarter of a cent a pound over and above the price to the farmer, and the cost of raw material and labor for packing. The Allies took the entire surplus.

"The situation changes overnight with the armistice. Not only are all the Allies seeking the southern hemisphere market but, also, they had hitherto accumulated large stocks of food as an insurance against the submarine menace. Freed from this menace and with the financial shortage experienced by all governments, together with the loss in storage of commodities by deterioration, there is a natural desire on their part to reduce their stocks. Other factors have entered the situation. For instance the inactive armies and munition workers are consuming less fats and the vegetables are freed for human consumption. This came upon us immediately with the armistice in the early part of November in the midst of our heaviest hog marketing season which lasts from October until March.

Farmer Protected Thus Far
"When I left home for Europe in November, this problem was already

facing me as one among many others for which assistance had to be found in protecting our American farmer from failure to find a market for his products during the armistice and pending the wider markets of peace, his prices might fall below his cost of production, entailing great waste of resources, a commodity. We have found it possible to protect the American farmer in the two and a half months since the armistice. This we have done by co-operating with the Allies in opening wider markets to neutral countries and by relief shipments into the liberated territories. The next and the last six weeks of the high fat production season will be still more difficult to manage as peace cannot be expected in that time, restoring the extended market. On the other hand five-sixths of this problem is already completed and by next May, if we have peace and freedom, any surplus that accumulates now will be turned into another world shortage of fats. Indeed if the entire consuming population of the world were able to obtain fats today there would be a shortage at this moment even without great surplus production.

"Numerous solutions have been proposed. It has been considered that Allied Governments should continue to purchase the surplus production of pork products notwithstanding their accumulated stocks and lack of immediate need and thus protect the American farmers against a surplus provided especially for them. It has been recommended that they see under moral obligations to execute the forecasts of their requirements given from time to time through their various agencies. The Allies can, however, contend that they also have great problems of excess production of commodities which they have produced under war pressure. They can contend that we have justly fought and won the war and that its sudden end catches us all with vast productions which must be faced and liquidated by each of them without undue pressure on the other. They also, like ourselves, are entering a period of large employment during readjustment and that their people, unlike ours, need reduction of food prices.

Early Peace Is Solution

"The real solution lies in the hope of an early peace and, in the meantime, steady demobilization of all restrictions on free marketing of surplus food except in enemy territory, thus re-establishing the law of supply and demand. Practically all the rest of the restrictions on American food exports have been removed and progress has been made towards lifting the neutral blockade restrictions, while a further relaxation of blockade measures is under earnest consideration. The retirement of consolidated buying agencies is hoped for in order that merchants may re-enter the trade freely on both sides and thus secure a normal basis of price determining without dominating influences. It is, however, no more possible to demobilize in a week the whole of these restricted forces set up during the war than it is to demobilize our army by dismissing it on the field, and pending these solutions, our American farmers, merchants, packers and banks simply must stand together for two or three months to carry our surplus until the markets of the world have been more extended and fairly liberated by peace. A meeting of farmers and packers' representatives, called at Chicago on Tuesday, was to consider these problems."

Horticultural Society

Editor, THE CHINA PRESS

Sir—The Committee of the Society have, after some unavoidable delay, awarded the prizes they offered for the best essays written by the school children on the last flower show.

The Society greatly appreciates the large attendance of most excellently behaved children and wish to thank their teachers for interesting them in the show and for all they did to further the end the Society has in view, viz., to create a greater appreciation of horticulture and floriculture and all that it means to Shanghai.

The children who visited the show are as follows:

	boys	girls
Shanghai Public School...	128	247
Thomas Hanbury School...	8	76
McTyeire High School...	—	84
Russian School...	20	—
St. Joseph's Convent School...	—	22
Jewish School...	19	—
Cathedral School for girls...	—	8
	175	437

At total of 612 children.

The Committee of the Society, encouraged by this large attendance of children, hope to have them in even larger numbers at their shows in the future, and will do all they are able to make the shows a source of pleasure to them. The essays sent to the Committee were very numerous and in many cases of much merit so much so that the judges have found it difficult to award the prizes.

Three prizes were originally offered for the best essays but in view of the large number of competitors and the very considerable difference in ages the judging committee decided to increase the prizes to six, three for seniors and three for juniors, and have in addition awarded two special prizes.

The following is the list of prize winners; the prizes will be sent to the various schools as soon as possible.

1st prize, Alice C. Sharples, St. Joseph's Convent School.
2nd prize, Tsou Me-yun, McTyeire High School.
3rd prize, Sze Wei-ling, McTyeire High School.

1st prize, Betty Macfarlane, Cathedral School.
2nd prize, Marjorie Plens, St. Joseph's Convent School.
3rd prize, R. Stanley, Shanghai Public School.

Special prize, Nancy Marsh, Committee of Judges, A. H. Roxburgh, Thomas Hanbury School.

To give various extracts from the essays would occupy too much space in your paper. The following, taken

from one of the girls essays I should however like to have printed.

"The flowers are not exhibited for the pleasure or for the profit of the Society only. The chief object is to encourage horticultural pursuits in Shanghai and the introduction to Shanghai of garden shrubs and plants which are indigenous to the neighborhood. Another object is to promote the cultivation of flora with the utmost care. It is (sic) also exhibited for the observation of the students in Shanghai, and to make them interested in the study of Botany which is useful in China. Moreover it is exhibited for the purpose of letting people enjoy the best and to let them see the extraordinary flowers and observe the difference between them and those that grow by the road side. The difference is made by nothing else except extreme care and untiring labor."

The Society needs more subscriptions, the Committee hope that the parents of the children and others will help us in this way.

The annual subscription is but five dollars and subscribers have free entrance to our Spring and Autumn Shows.

I am, etc.,
F. AYSOUGH,
Acting Chairman,
Shanghai Horticultural Society,
Shanghai January 31, 1919.

Music For Sunday

At the Band performance in the Town Hall tomorrow afternoon, the following program will be given, starting at 4:30 o'clock:

1. Overture—
2. A Roman Carnival.....Berlioz
3. Trio for Piano, Violin and 'Cello—
A la mémoire d'un grand artiste.....Tchaikowsky
- (a) Pezzo elegiac
- (b) Tema con variazioni
- Var 1 Andante con moto
- " 2 Più mosso
- " 3 Allegro moderato
- " 4 L'istesso tempo
- " 5 L'istesso tempo
- " 6 Tempo di valse
- " 7 Allegro moderato
- " 8 Fuga
- " 9 Andante
- " 10 Tempo di Mazurka
- " 11 Moderato
- (c) Finale—Allegro risoluto e con furo
- (The Moscow Trio)
2. Rhapsodie No. 2.....Liszt
- (a) Prelude.....Massenet
- (b) Romance.....Glinka
- (The Moscow Trio)
3. Symphonic Poem—
Ulava.....Smetana
- A. H. Kivens,
Conductor-in-Charge.

Wedding

Roach-Scott

The marriage took place at the Holy Trinity Cathedral on January 30, of Miss Ellen Mortimer Scott, daughter of Capt. Scott of Galahfields, Scotland, and Mr. R. B. Roach, of the Municipal Electricity Department, who has lately returned from war service with the Tank Corps.

The Cathedral was prettily decorated with bamboo, foliage and flowers. Mr. R. B. Hurry presided at the organ and the Choir was in attendance.

The bride wore a beautiful dress of ivory satin, partially covered with georgette, trimmed with pearls and lovers' knots, the veil being held in place with orange blossoms.

In the absence of her father the bride was given away by Mr. H. W. Pileher, Mr. L. D. Macdonald officiated as best man. The bridesmaid was Miss Doris Head, who looked charming in a dress of pale

IS YOUR FACE DISFIGURED

by pimples or blotches? If so it is a sure sign that

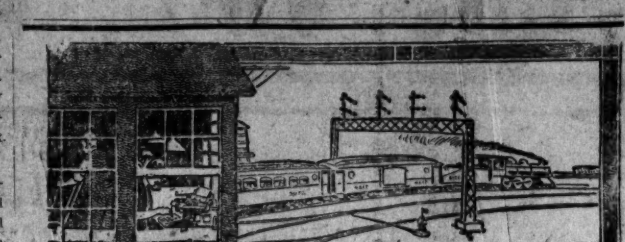
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are needed to set matters right. As a remedy for disordered liver, biliousness, coated tongue, sick head, warts, pimples, blotched skin, and other troubles arising from constipation Pinkettes are perfection. Tiny but thorough, as gentle as nature. Of all chemists, or 60 cents the phial from the Dr. Williams' Medicine Co., 16 Szechuen Road, Shanghai.



pink satin charmuse, with a white, assembled to complement the happy silk net overdress, delicately relieved with pale blue.

A quiet reception was held at 2a Wong Ka Shaw Gardens where the friends of Mr. and Mrs. Roach as to spend their honeymoon.



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to 60 minutes an hour by taking the "grind" out of typewriting!

AND smile! For here at last is the master machine that makes it easy for any stenographer to turn out MORE letters with LESS effort in the ordinary working day. The new Royal Master-Model "10" speeds up the day's work and sets the pace that pays!

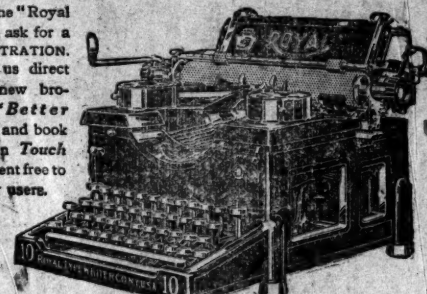
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The speed with brains behind it—the all-day speed of the expert typist in the day's work. Errorless speed is the kind of speed that counts. Commonsense has punctured the illusion of the other kind.

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"O. V. B." is not "acid like" in taste—neither is it over sweet—it is a deliciously refreshing and a most healthful beverage—

—Take it on your motor tours—take it yachting, camping or hiking.

—Serve it at home for luncheon, dinner or dance.

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WEDNESDAY FEBRUARY 5th

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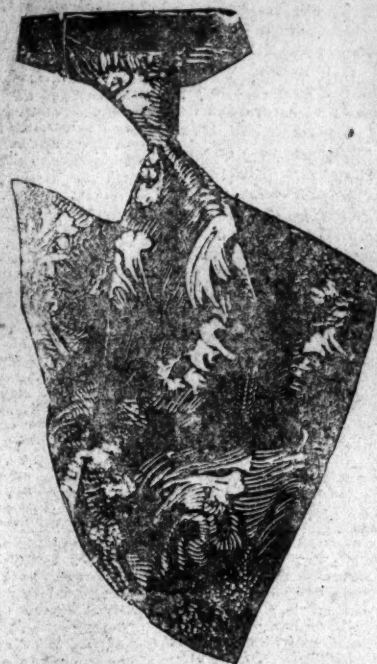
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each

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Absolutely the last word in original and exclusive patterns. These are with the wide ends 2 inches—the width asked for by the followers of fashion today.

OUR PRICE **\$1.00**



A DULL KNIFE TRIES THE TEMPER—HERE IS FINE QUALITY CUTLERY.

THE "NEW YORK" ALUMINIUM KITCHEN SET

6 Pieces, Consisting of:
1 Ladle 3½ inches bowl /
1 Fish Slice long handle
1 Soup Strainer 4½ inches
1 Gravy " 3½ "
1 Measuring Cup
1 Funnel
Complete with hanging rack.
Special Price **\$1.50 set**



Ford and Medley's Famous Cutlery

Good quality Xylonite handle, with first-class steel blades with fast handles. We can vouch for the wearing quality of these.

Dessert Knives **\$1.50 doz.**
Table Knives **\$2.50 doz.**

No. V53. Superior American Knives

This is a really first class article. Blades are of the finest steel with fast oval handles of best quality Xylonite.

Dessert Knives **\$12.50 doz.**
Table Knives **\$13.50 doz.**

BIRD CAGES

Best quality Japanned steel with glass cups, American make.

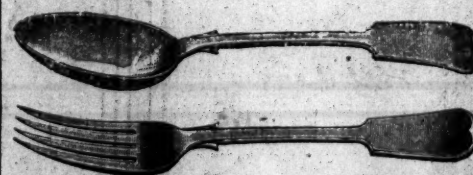
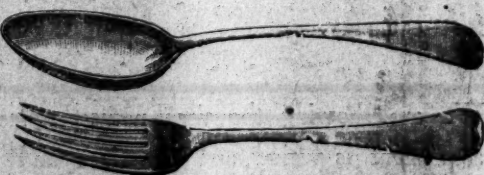
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"Old English"

These are really splendid quality E. P. goods, and will give every satisfaction wherever used. Solid and substantial throughout, they combine excellent materials with first-class craftsmanship.

per dozen
Coffee Spoons **\$5.00**
Tea Spoons **5.50**
Dessert Spoons **10.50**
Dessert Forks **10.50**
Table Spoons **13.50**
Table Forks **13.50**



The "Fiddle" Design

Will wear white throughout. For everyday use, hotels, boarding houses, etc. This is a really good line at a low price.

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Coffee Spoons **\$3.00**
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Dessert Spoons **6.50**
Dessert Forks **6.50**
Table Spoons **8.50**
Table Forks **8.50**



COFFEE MILLS

Will granulate 6 ozs. of coffee per minute. Can be clamped to a table.
Price **\$3.00 each**

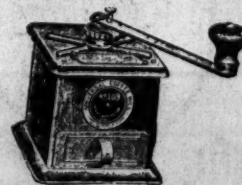
AMERICAN

dos.
Tinned Steel Spoons **\$1.00**
Dessert Spoons **1.50**
Table Spoons **1.75**
Dessert Forks **1.50**
Table Forks **1.75**
Medium Knives **6.50**



"Universal" Coffee Mill

Made of sheet steel, black enamel finish. Grinds fine or coarse as wanted.
Small
Price **\$2.00 each**
Large
Price **\$3.00 each**



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TEACHERS OF ENGLISH TO MEET IN PEKING

The North China Association of Teachers of English will hold its meeting on March 1 in the rooms of the Board of Education in Peking. The meeting will take the form of an all day session, commencing at nine o'clock in the morning and ending at about five in the afternoon. The session will be divided into two parts. The first part will consist of papers and discussion on the subject of "The Place of Conversation in the Teaching of English." This part of the meeting will be conducted by Mr. Wm. B. Pettus of the North China Union Language School. Lunch will be served after the morning session to those who will not be able to reach their homes and return before the afternoon session. The afternoon session will consist of papers and discussion on the topics of "Grammar" and "Phonetics." Dr. Hu Shih, head of the English Department at the Peking Government University, will conduct the former and Dr. Danton of Tsing Hua, the latter.

The North China Association of Teachers of English had its first meeting in November, when a constitution was adopted and officers and committees for the ensuing year elected. There are already more than sixty members from all parts of North China, including Peking, Tientsin, Paotingfu, Shanhaikwan, Tongshan and various places in Shantung. It is expected that the membership will be largely increased before the next meeting, and any who are interested in the problem of English teaching in China and wish to become members of the Association are requested to communicate with the Secretary, Douglas M. Beer, Lu Ho Middle School, Tientsin, Chihli.

EMPIRE LABOR UNION?

(Reuter's Agency War Service)
Paris, January 28.—Mr. G. N. Barnes today continued his meeting with prominent Trade Unionists and representatives of the Dominions and hopes to issue a communique tomorrow, when it is believed that the object of the meetings will be nearing completion.

Paris, January 29.—An official communique from Paris announces: Mr. G. N. Barnes has been conferring since the 27th with prominent British Trade Unionists and representatives of India and the Dominions on a draft scheme for international regulation of conditions of employment. The scheme was closely examined and discussed and the experience of all the persons present at the conference was placed freely at the disposal of Mr. Barnes. Many valuable suggestions were made and full weight given to the views of organized British trade unions. The conference concluded at noon. The draft scheme agreed upon will be submitted to the International Commission on International Labor regulation.

China Mission Year Book

The issuance of the 1918 China Mission Year Book (ninth annual issue) placed another valuable volume on the China reference shelf and places before the reading public a succinct and interesting written record of developments in various spheres of China's activities during the years 1917-1918.

This instructive compilation, edited by Messrs. E. C. Lobenstein and A. L. Warnhuis and issued under arrangement between the Christian Literature Society for China and the China Continuation Committee, begins with consideration of the general situation in China. Under this division is first taken up the Constitutional development during 1917-1918, including Chang Hsun's Manchu restoration fiasco, with the events leading up to and following it, written by Mr. L. R. O. Bevan. An informative report on China's commercial and industrial progress and prospects is contributed by Mr. Julian Arnold, American Commercial Attache, and the Rev. Evan Morgan writes of the lawlessness throughout the country, telling of the fighting, disorder and robbery in the various districts. The North China floods and the relief measures taken are ably discussed by Mr. J. B. Taylor and the opium revival, with the developments up to the middle of last year and the Government's determination to take over the stocks of the Combine, is treated by the Rev. Isaac Maier. An interesting chapter by Mr. Dwight W. Edwards is devoted to the Chinese Labor Battalions in France and tells of the work done for them by the Y.M.C.A.

Churches and Missions and evangelism in China are comprehensively covered in a series of articles by a large number of prominent workers in these fields, while general and religious education, medical work, Christian literature and the activities of additional interdenominational associations are dealt with by experts in each of these respective departments.

The section devoted to medical work contains an informative report on the pneumonic plague epidemic of 1917-1918 written by Dr. Samuel Cochran and there is much helpful information regarding recent publications under the section devoted to literature.

Under the heading of "miscellaneous" there is a very interesting contribution on the place of woman in the missionary movement in China and other instructive articles on educational, religious and social service work.

A helpful set of charts with statistics on Protestant missions in China completes the work.

The Year Book is brought out by the Kwang Hsueh Publishing House of Shanghai.

FARMS FOR SOLDIERS

(Reuter's Agency War Service)
London, January 28.—It is announced that the Government is prepared to provide a subsidy amounting to many millions sterling for the purpose of establishing small agricultural holdings for men discharged from the army. The local authorities will assist but the country will bear the cost. A bill dealing with this matter will be given foremost place after the opening of Parliament.

Correspondence

"B" Co., British
Editor, THE CHINA PRESS
Sir.—The keenness of the men of "B" Company and the pride they take in doing their duty by the community are proverbial and cause many of us to sympathise with the men who have, rightly or wrongly, thought themselves bound to resign.

May I suggest that these men continue to show their grand spirit of service by joining the Specials? There is nothing like a two hours' solitary tramp in rain and snow and wind, one night out of every three, for cooling hot heads and burning hearts. And the Specials want men.
EXTRA SPECIAL.

Editor, THE CHINA PRESS
Sir.—With the Commandant's permission, I wish to point out that part of your report this morning reading as follows:
"Mr. Beytash... said that they (the facts) were far different from those presented to the Council by the Commandant" is entirely incorrect. I know nothing of the facts as put before the Council by the Commandant, and if I did I would not venture to comment upon them. I am, Sir, Yours faithfully.

L. M. BETTASH,
2nd Lieutenant.
January 31, 1919.

Ladies' Directory Out

The 1919 Red Book For Shanghai, containing the ladies' directory, annually published by the North China Daily News, is now on sale.

The handy volume embraces a list of consulates, hotels, post offices, foreign churches, hospitals, boarding houses, medical practitioners, dentists and druggists, a street directory, postal information, a list of festivals and national holidays and space for visiting notes and memoranda.

ADMIRAL LINE TO OPEN

The Pacific Steamship Company of Seattle, operators of the Admiral Line, will open offices at Shanghai and other points in the Far East and will soon announce regular sailings. The Admiral Sims and Senator, two of the company's ships are now at Hongkong, where offices have been opened, and the steamship Yukon, now unloading army supplies at Vladivostok will be turned over to the Company as soon as the ship is unloaded.

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no matter what either may be—and there's maximum wear-resistance and shapeliness, no matter what pair you take. There are no "ifs" about WALK-OVERS—they represent positive values—positive style—positive satisfaction.

Until you get the WALK-OVER habit you are careless as to foot appearance and foot economy.

We are showing the very newest styles for both men and women. Our assortment is varied and our sizes and widths are complete. Better let us take care of your feet.



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A-40

AMERICAN WOMAN'S CLUB HEARS OF FRENCH MUSIC

Lecture By Miss Frances Adams
Before Music Department
Followed By Program

How the French music of today, the works of Debussy, Gounod, D'Indy, Cesar Franck, Massenet and Chapelier, are correlated with the 17th century school of dramatic music of de Lully, Rameau and Gluck and the schools of Berlioz, Liszt and Wagner, was discussed before the Music Department of the American Woman's Club yesterday afternoon by Miss Frances Adams, speaking on "Music of Today in France." There was a good attendance at the lecture and attractive program which followed. Mrs. Wilbur presided.

Miss Adams asserted that French music is very popular in England and the United States this year. She traced the history of the French composers and showed the correlation of the various schools and periods. "The French composers of today have the same vision and idea that is typical throughout the history of French music," said Miss Adams.

Following the paper, Mrs. Drake, Mr. Carson, Mrs. Ashley, Mr. Gill and Miss Thorsen sang selections by various French composers.

Concert And Ball

A unique function is arranged to take place tonight at the Astor House Hotel, when the Zimro Sextette will give a concert, to be followed by a ball, in aid of the Jewish Temple of Arts, to be built in Palestine. The dual function promises to be interesting. The concert program follows:

1. Spenclroff—"Crimes" Sketch.
 - (a) Dance.
 - (b) Elysium Song.
 - (c) Song of Revelry.
 - (d) "Chaitarna" Dance.
2. Wleniavsky—Romance. Ensemble.
3. Sarasate—"Taranallo." Mr. Misteckin.
4. Popper—Slavonic Rhapsody. Mr. Cherniavski.
5. Razovski—Fantasia Jewish Folk Themes... Mr. Moldavan.
6. Petelberg—"To The Wedding." Mr. Belleison.
7. Krain—Suite: Andante. Allegro. Ensemble.

News Brevities

After ten men had held up the residents of a dwelling house at 410 Tientsin Road and stolen clothing, jewelry and money aggregating \$600 in value early last evening, one of the robbers fired a shot in the air to impress upon the collecting crowd that the party was armed.

Policemen attracted by the shot chased the robbers but there were no arrests.

Mr. Victor C. Hall, agent for the Robert Dollar Company, has been elected president of the Manila Merchants' Association.

The United States Post Office will be closed today on account of the China New Year.

The China Mission Year Book will be sold in China by the Kwang Hsueh Publishing House, 445 Honan Road, the price being \$2.20 including postage.

The registered office of the Shanghai Hotels, Ltd., has been moved to the Edward Era Buildings, 14 Kiang Road.

The British Post Office will be closed to public business today. It will open between the hours of 9 to 12 o'clock only on Monday and Tuesday. Boxholders will have access to their boxes by the Museum Road entrance.

Miss Maud Addis, stenographer, has arrived from Washington to join the office staff of the United States Committee on Public Information here.

According to a Peking report, in reply to the Chinese Government's protest in connection with the Chinese

Eastern Railway, the British Minister states that while fully recognizing China's sovereign rights over the Chinese Eastern Railway, the Allies have been forced by circumstances to take over the control of the line. But this Inter-Allied control will be relinquished as soon as peace has been restored in Russia.

H. E. Count Preben Ahlefeldt-Laurvig, who has been Danish Minister to China for the past six and one half years, is shortly returning to Denmark on leave of absence. Count Ahlefeldt will be accompanied by Countess Ahlefeldt and will travel by way of Japan and the United States. During his absence, which will extend over several months, Mr. O. Krebs will act as Danish Charge d'Affaires. Mr. Krebs, it will be remembered, has only recently arrived in Peking from Siberia, where he was attached to the staff of the Danish Minister Resident on Special Mission to that country.

The rise of temperature on the evening of the 22nd completely loosened the ice in the Dairen basin and on the 23rd, there was not a trace of ice within the harbor.

Among the bills under consideration by the Ministry of Justice, Omei, there is one for introducing a jury system. The new system will be opened in Kamchatka at the first good opportunity.

The Right Reverend F. R. Graves, D. D., will preach at the evening prayer service at the St. John's Pro-

Cathedral, Jessfield, tomorrow evening.

It is stated that 8,000 fatal cases of the influenza epidemic were reported in the island of Hokkaido last year.

A Mukden despatch to the Asahi says that arrangements have been made for the transfer of 1,600 Japanese horses to be withdrawn from Siberia, together with troops, to China for use in the Model National Defense Army which is now in the process of organization by General Tuan Chi-jui, the ex-Premier. Over 40 officers who were despatched from Peking to get delivery of these horses are said to have arrived at Mukden on January 21.

Officers whose service has been satisfactory are to be allowed to retain their rank on the termination of their commissions or on being relegated to unemployment, says a new British Army order. This retention of rank will take the place of honorary rank granted hitherto and will go back to the beginning of the war. The rank retained will be equivalent

to the substantive rank held when the commission is terminated. Temporary rank in the new army will equal substantive rank so far as the retention of rank is concerned.

On the ground that he is against

the system of hereditary peerages in Japan, Count Itagaki, who is to be promoted in his rank on February 11, the occasion of the celebration of the thirtieth anniversary of the promulgation of the Constitution, will refuse the promotion, according to a

Japanese news agency report. Count Itagaki is said to be in favor of doing away with the present system of handing down peerages from generation to generation. He advocates that peerages be granted only for one generation.

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JAPAN IMPERIAL DIET HAS LIVELY SESSION

Searching Interpellations Made By Opposition About Foreign Policy

The sessions of the Japanese House of Representatives on January 21 and 22 were productive of veritable orifices of fire for the newly-formed Hara Ministry, as the Kenseikai Party (Opposition) took the opportunity of making searching interpellations relative to the internal and external policy of the new Cabinet. The latter was subjected to what is known in parliamentary parlance as "heckling," and once, when Mr. Hara, the Premier, was alluding to the diplomacy of the Okuma Cabinet at the time of Japan's declaration of war against Germany, his remarks were punctuated by loud cries of "Petitfogger" from Kenseikai members and counter-cries of "Silence!" from the Government's supporters, the Seiyukai Party.

The spokesman of the Opposition Party, Mr. Mochizuki Kotaro, asked for the definite views of the Premier and Foreign Minister regarding Russia and the Bolsheviks, and invited the Government to make a clean breast of their attitude toward the Bolsheviks. The speaker said he was at a loss to understand why the Premier refrained from publishing Japan's peace terms (on the plea that such publication would be inimical to Japan's interests) when Britain and the United States, as well as Italy, had already announced their basic terms of peace. It was outrageous, continued the speaker, that the Government had not as much as expressed its approval or disapproval of a League of Nations, when the British, French, American and Italian Governments had already published their views regarding such a League and the freedom of the seas.

The speaker regretted that while the diplomacy of the other Allied Powers was masculine, that of Japan was effeminate. He demanded to know the reason why the present Government recommended Count Terauchi and Baron Goto, respectively Premier and Foreign Minister in the former Cabinet, to seats on the Diplomatic Advisory Council, on the resignations of their portfolios. Those statesmen had done much to hinder the promotion of Sino-Japanese friendship, and the speaker expressed the fear that their continued participation in the framing of the country's diplomacy as members of the Diplomatic Advisory Council would give the lie direct to the professions of the present Ministry that it had abandoned the China policy pursued by its predecessor. The speaker bitterly assailed the Government for failing to submit a clarified report on the foreign situation and the Sino-Japanese Military Convention to the Diet, characterizing the Foreign Minister's speech as no better than a student's essay, containing nothing worthy of attention.

The Premier, in replying to the above interpellations, said, in connection with Mr. Mochizuki's exception to the appointment of Count Terauchi and Baron Goto to the Diplomatic Advisory Council, that such criticism sounded strange in the mouth of Mr. Mochizuki, who was of opinion that the Diplomatic Advisory Council was an entirely unconstitutional body. It was absurd for him to offer criticisms about appointments to the Council, against the constitutional status of which he strongly protested. Regarding the Sino-Japanese Military Convention, Viscount Uchida, the Foreign Minister, said that both contracting parties were bound to secrecy, so he was not in a position to give publicity to the details.

Rice Shortage A Vexed Question

The rice shortage in Japan and the regulation of the prices of commodities came in for a good deal of attention, looming, as they do, ominously on the domestic horizon of Japan. A Kokuminto member said that during the past few months the Government had shown itself wavering in its resolution to deal properly with this important problem. A Kenseikai member asserted his firm belief that a calamity was in store for Japan unless the Government managed to import some 7,000,000 koku of rice, in regard to which prospect there was slender room for optimism. In reply to these interpellations, the Government gave vague and evasive answers. Mr. Hara, the Premier, not going further beyond declaring that the Government might be obliged to increase taxation, but that would only

done under unavoidable circumstances.

An Uncertain Outlook

The domestic and economic outlook for Japan is shrouded in obscurity, as acute discontent and ill temper are undoubtedly simmering beneath the surface of things in the land of the Mikado. The restoration of peace will bring in its wake the depression of industries in Japan and a natural contraction of the inflated prices due to the war, and there is every prospect of the question of the relief of unemployed becoming urgent. In view of this ominous prospect, he would be a bold seer who would dare predict the exact mould into which Japanese politics will be cast for the next few critical months. With Asquithian patience, we must "wait and see."

Fanny's First Play

"Fanny's First Play" is a typical production of the eccentric pen of Bernard Shaw. It is full of clever dialogue, purveying pungent satire and contains undoubted Shavian views on life. At the hands of the Howitt-Phillips Company last night it received a convincing treatment and was thoroughly appreciated by the audience.

The depicting of a couple of families, eminently respectable and snobby; the mixing up of situations and the gathering together of the "jell-birds" is all wonderfully clever as well as humorous.

I think, in the part of "Mr. Gilby," Mr. Walter Vincent might restrain himself somewhat to the advantage of the piece.

The "Bobby" of Mr. Stephens could also be improved. Apart from these little blemishes the whole show was excellent.

Mr. Ronald Riley as "Juggins" was fine. Every time I see this actor I admire his work the more. "Duvall," as played by Mr. H. B. Waring, was a splendid study. Unlike the usual stage Frenchman it was played with a sure touch of character.

Miss Godart entered into her part of "Mary Knott" so well that she proved as usual most convincing. What a great study the "Darling Dora" of Miss Doris Phillips was. She got any amount of real comedy out of it and any amount of laughs. All the other parts were well sustained.

Tonight, "The Tiger Cub."

DOMINO.

GERMAN TRADE IN JAPAN IS DEAD

Rumored Sales Of Offices Of Once Leading Firms Is Not Confirmed, However

Tokyo, January 15.—German merchants have been driven out of business here, although they still retain their offices and some few of them are allowed to put through transactions under a rigid control by the Government. Some of them are now reported to have decided to give up their offices, too, and entirely withdraw, apparently despairing of their chances after the war.

According to the latest official census there are 64 German firms in this country. Twenty-four of them are in Kobe and twenty-two in Yokohama. As many of them have branches, which are counted separately, this number may be reduced if the way of firms strictly enumerated. Tokyo has seven German firms and Osaka three, with a few others in the provincial towns.

Another census shows that there are 764 German residents in this country still, although only some of those are interested in the established firms. Many Germans interested in the leading German firms have been already deported, as is the case with Otto Helmers and Company, C. Illies and Company and some others, while those still remaining here are active. The German financial organ, the German Asiatic Bank, is also in complete inactivity, its leading staff members having been deported. Thus German trade, which was once flourishing in Japan, is now entirely dead.

Officials in the Department of Agriculture and Commerce state to the Advertiser that Germans' activity in commerce was killed through the strict application of the Trading-with-the-Enemy Law, and for the present no revival of it is possible. On special occasions they are allowed to put through transactions, but they are far from being commercial bargains and in each case they must be done with the sanction of the Japanese Government.

Apparently with the hope of some day reviving their activity, the Germans have maintained their offices, the officials explain, but those offices are practically empty, their leading imports being gone. In case their staffs are still on the job they are deeply silent on account of the absence of all business activity.

For the past few days reports have been circulated about the disposition of C. Illies and Company and a few other concerns. Toward the close of last year C. Illies and Company's office at Kobe, which handled the affairs of the Hamburg-American Line before the war, was reported to be completely given up. The report was followed by the withdrawal of

another German firm, as agent for another German line, the decision on the part of the owners being reached. It is reported because of the absolute impossibility of those once-famous German lines restoring their Far Eastern activities.

The latest report is that the Yokohama offices of C. Illies and Company and Otto Helmers and Company are being sold out, the result of their owners' pessimism. C. Illies and Company was one of the biggest German concerns in Japan, with head office in Berlin, and it was even stated that the concern had the backing of the German Government. Otto Helmers and Company was also handling German goods on a big scale, with offices at Yokohama and Kobe. The former is reported to have offered the Yokohama office for sale.

Regarding this report, it is stated by officials that those concerns had so far retained their staff partially, but their offices have been practically closed. Only the Tokyo branch of C. Illies and Company has been allowed to transact business occasionally, under official supervision. Therefore, it is not news that they are closing their offices, and, although the sale of those offices is rumored, such a sale has not been brought to the notice of the authorities, nor has any official sanction as yet been sought.

Unclaimed Cablegrams

Commercial Pacific Cable Co.
The following unclaimed cablegrams are awaiting delivery at the Commercial Pacific Cable Company, Jan. 6.—Eugene, Shanghai:

Jan. 30.—Fuller, Shanghai; San Francisco.

PARIS EXCHANGE

(French Wireless)
Paris, January 30.—(Via Lyons and Koukaza). Paris exchange: Paris-London cheques 26.00
War Loans:
3 percent 63.75
4 percent 1917 75.10
Liberty Loans:
4 percent 1918 75.10
5 percent 93.50

MARTIN'S APIOL-STEEL PILLS

A French Remedy for all Irritations. These pills are the best for all ailments of the digestive system. They are sold in all drug stores. Those who use them will find them to be a very useful, as well as harmless family medicine.

MARTIN, CHAMBERLAIN, SOUTHAMPTON, ENGL.

Belgian Orphan's Fund

Mr. J. A. Hayes Tls. 25.00
C.M.S. Sunday School for Chinese in Hangchow, per Miss C. E. Thompson \$4.50
Mrs. M. Chaumont, sale of fancy works, including \$135 proceeds of sale of dolls' cradle (exhibited at Weeks) \$180.00

Tls. 25.00 + \$184.50 = Frs. 1,034.45 transferred on Jan. 31, 1919.

Received \$10.00 from Mr. D. Dumont (December) for the Belgian wounded soldiers.

Received \$ 5.00 from A. J. (January) for the Belgian Red Cross.

\$15.00 = Frs. 70.80 transferred on the 21/1/1919.
(Signed) D. EIFFERT.

Obituary

Mrs. May Chandler
Funeral services for Mrs. May Chandler, wife of Mr. E. K. Chandler, of Messrs. Mustard and Co., who died on Thursday, will be held this afternoon at 4 o'clock at the Building Well Cemetery.

Mail Notices

MAILS CLOSE
For Japan:
Per N.Y.K. s.s. Omi Maru Feb. 6
Per N.Y.K. s.s. Kokura Maru Feb. 6
For U.S. Canada and Europe:
Per T.K.K. s.s. Siberia Maru Feb. 3
For Europe, etc.
Per P. & O. s.s. Dunera Feb. 5

MAILS DUE
From U.S. and Canada
Per s.s. Grayson Feb. 6
Per P.M. s.s. Colombia Feb. 7

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Don't Poison Baby.

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The signature of *Chas. H. Fletcher* guarantees genuine Castoria.
Physicians Recommend Castoria.

"I have frequently prescribed Castoria for common ailments of children with good results."
W. A. CRANDALL, M. D., Buffalo, N. Y.

"I find your Castoria is very beneficial in the treatment of children's ailments."
F. DAVIS, M. D., Chicago, Ill.

"As the father of thirteen children I certainly know something about your great medicine and, aside from my own family and advise its use in proper cases. I judge it to be a very useful, as well as harmless family medicine."
WM. J. McCRANN, M. D., Omaha, Neb.

"I object to what are called patent medicines, where maker alone knows what stuff is put in them, but I know the formula of your Castoria and advise its use in proper cases. I judge it to be a very useful, as well as harmless family medicine."
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Equipment—Accommodation for 100 boarders—playing fields—gymnasium.

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—The Fourth City of Canada.

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As magnificent scenic attractions as can be found in Canada—mountain, land and sea. Salt water bathing at magnificent beaches. Hundreds of miles of fine auto highways radiate from city in all directions.

A centre for outdoor recreation—fishing, hunting, golf, etc.

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A magnificent system of public education—High School and University courses. Private schools of highest standard.

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A thriving centre of industry and trade—the western gateway of Canada for Oriental business—direct connection with Canadian and American transcontinentals.

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"The Home of the Tourist"
Moderate rates. Located in the heart of the theatre and shopping district.
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Canada

Large English staff, highly qualified and trained.

Preparation for University matriculation for examinations of Associated Boards, London, and of the Royal Drawing Society, London.

Games, Riding, Healthy situation, coast climate, similar to South of England.

Principal—Miss Gordon (Newham Coll., Cambridge).

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Comfortable and quiet.

Most centrally located hotel in Vancouver. Cafe in connection.

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MIDLOTHIAN ROLLED OATS

A clean, tempting food, giving stamina—unrivalled for Breakfast.

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The Self Starting Remington clears the tracks for express speed on all correspondence. No local stops for switching the carriage. The switching is automatic—instantaneous.

This Remington invention, fully protected by Remington patents, makes every typist a faster typist, because it forces more automatic speed out of the machine itself.

Its 15 per cent. to 25 per cent. time-saving helps put today's letters through today. Fortunately, we have been able to accomplish this great time-saving without increasing the price of the machine.

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If you want to see the greatest time-saver in correspondence typewriters, we shall be glad to demonstrate this new Remington machine on your own work. Write or phone today. Descriptive folders mailed on request.

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22 Museum Road Shanghai

Old Catalan Question Is Now An Issue In Spain

Province Which Denies That It Ever Has Been Con-
quered By Castile Now Demands Self-Determination

New York, December 22.—Wherever there was a quarrel involving races or territories, the ending of the war has given a new faith and confidence to one side or the other. In the Iberian Peninsula a controversy has been revived in keeping with this world tendency. It is the question of autonomy for the ancient province of Catalonia, that northeast corner of the Spanish kingdom which touches France across the low hills of the eastern end of the Pyrenees and holds as its chief city the busy port of Barcelona.

It has just been reported in news despatches from Madrid that the Catalan deputies in the Cortes succeeded in blocking for a time the business of the Spanish representative assembly by the threat of their leader, Senor Cambó, to withdraw the Catalan delegation unless their demands were met. The answer of the Government was an offer to refer the matter to a commission but holding the right of the Cortes to pass on the report of that body. There were demonstrations in Madrid against the Catalonians and talk of a boycott.

Count Romanones, the Spanish Premier, who is now in Paris, said to an Associated Press correspondent that Catalonia presented the only serious internal problem of Spain, and he added: "But we are going to solve that problem easily by giving Catalonia autonomy."

Catalonia evidently has chosen the present as a suitable time to make a strong stand, now that "self-determination" has become a prominent principle of world politics.

"There is no Spain; there are Spains," says Georges Freix, a champion of the nationalistic cause in Catalonia. "Each province has its own character, often totally different from its neighbor. There are nationalities in juxtaposition each of which has kept its own manners and customs. Castile, Catalonia, the Basque country, Navarre, Aragon, Andalusia—these are peoples and races whose differences may be more or less profound, but always very clearly marked."

"That is the natural ethnic map of Spain. The colors are different and the map multi-colored."

"Unlike political Spain! Complete unity, extreme centralization! From Madrid the color spreads out like a drop of oil and covers the whole peninsula."

The real origin of the question of Catalonia is back in the days of Ferdinand and Isabella, those two monarchs so well known to every American school child. In their marvelous reign Spain became one country politically. The Moors were expelled from Europe, and Columbus sent on the most important ocean voyage in history. For the nationalists of Catalonia, however, the marriage of the two sovereigns is not a cause of rejoicing. To quote Freix again:

"Since the fifteenth century Catalonia has had little by little its political and administrative independence, but the Catalan nation, held down and non-existent politically, has remained alive nevertheless, speaking its language and no other, and not forgetting its traditions. The Catalan people, with the powerful inspiration of their poets, awoke politically in the nineteenth century. The Catalan question, a question of liberties which had slumbered for ages, awoke, has suddenly appeared in the political sphere, and is imposed as a delicate and difficult problem for the Government of Madrid."

"The country of Catalonia has never been conquered by Castile, which today governs its people. They never entered with their national privileges and rights into the Aragonese confederation, and they kept their rights and privileges when Charles V. inherited the two crowns of Aragon and Castile."

"The basis of the Catalan problem is before all an historic basis, and draws its strength from the customs, the traditions, the interests, the languages, and works of art which are

split in the Catalan rank occurred two years later.

In 1888, while the Queen was at Barcelona, the "Lliga," one of the two parties, presented an address written in the Catalan language and calling the Queen "Countess of Barcelona." In 1889 new proposals at Madrid to wipe out old local laws, especially in Catalonia, in favor of uniform measures, caused a great stir in Catalonia and brought about a union of the two parties in the "Unio Catalana," and a famous Constitution was ratified on March 25, 1892, at Manresa, by almost 300 delegates from all parts of Catalonia.

This Constitution did not attempt to disturb the King of Spain as the central power, but the King was to be aided in legislative functions by an assembly of representatives of the districts elected in the manner that each considered desirable, and whose number was to be determined on the basis of population and taxes. Catalonia was to be mistress of her interior Government, including the coinage of money.

To popularize the Catalan creed a "Compendi de la Doctrina Catalana" was printed for distribution among the people. It is in the form of a cate-

chism. Here are some questions and answers:

Q.—What is the fundamental political duty? A.—To love the country.

Q.—What is the country of the Catalans? A.—Catalonia.

Q.—Spain is then not the country of the Catalans? A.—Spain is for them but the State; that is, the political group to which they belong.

The war of 1898 greatly increased the strength of the Catalan movement. Tumultuous acclaim was given to a French squadron at Barcelona in July, 1899; there was applause for the "Marsellaise" and caucals for the Spanish royal hymn. Two years later the struggle was transferred to the electoral field and republicanism made its appearance.

In 1905 there were more ructions. In November 400 Spanish officers in Barcelona in uniform invaded two newspaper offices as a result of articles they considered injurious to themselves and Spanish interests. The Madrid Government took the side of the soldiers and suspended constitutional guarantees in Catalonia pending the vote on a drastic law aimed at newspapers attacking the army and the integrity of the country. When the vote came up the Catalan delegates left the Chamber and were joined by the Republicans.

The crisis served to unite all Catalan

parties in 1907. The united parties continued to protest their love for Spain and the idea of country. They hoped to play in Spain the part Piedmont had had in the Risorgimento in Italy. The Catalan elections had been of a kind new in Spain. The delegates were all known to the people and the election had been fair and open. The "Solidarity" as the new group was called, began to exert a strong influence on the course of the Spanish Government. The "regional" idea was extended to the other provinces of Spain.

In 1908, when King Alfonso was in Barcelona, Senor Cambó declared that Catalonia "occupied itself all in the realization of her regional aspirations, at which it hoped to arrive under the auspices of the sovereign."

The year 1909 was a time of terrible riots in Barcelona. The next year the "Solidarity" was beaten in the elections and the Catalans were again divided into two camps. Another union of parties for the whole principality was brought about and its delegates were working well with the Government of Caneles when that Premier was assassinated by an anarchist (November, 1912).

During the war the Catalan parties have not allowed their cause to drop. Cambó called 1916 their "heroic year." The war brought a new conflict. Cata-

lonia was strongly Francophile, and many of her sons in the French army. Castile had strong Germanophile circles. Catalans have been open in expressing their sympathy. Manifestos and other marks of adhesion to the allied cause have been frequent. At the same time Catalan speakers did not hesitate to attack Castile for alleged German leaning; and to charge a kind of Prussianism to Castile in her dealing with Catalonia.

The President of the Unio Catal-

anista said that if Catalonia had been an independent State she would not have remained neutral.

The allied success has strengthened the Catalan Party. Their last drive against the Madrid Government has been of unexpected force. From Premier Romanones's statement in Paris it appears that the Catalans are at least strong enough to put through the reform they have fought for so long.

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DEATH

CHANDLER: At the General Hospital on 30th January, 1919; May, wife of Ernest Knight Chandler. Funeral will take place on Saturday at 4 p.m. at the Bubbling Well Cemetery. Australian papers please copy. 21085

Sunday's Church Services

Holy Trinity Cathedral.—Purification of the Blessed Virgin Mary. (4th Sunday after Epiphany.) 8 a.m. Holy Communion. 9:30 a.m. Children's Service. 10:30 a.m. Mattins. Lloyd in E. flat. Anthem, "When to the Temple Mary Went" (Eccard). Hymns 467, 450, 271. Preacher: The Dean. 11:30 a.m. Holy Communion. 6 p.m. Evensong. Anthem, "Give Ear unto My Prayer" (Arcadelt). Hymns 176, 449, 21. Preacher: The Dean.

St. Andrew's Church, Broadway.—10:30 a.m. Mattins and Holy Communion. Preacher: Rev. W. Robinson. M.A. 3 p.m. Children's Service. 6 p.m. Evensong. Preacher: Rev. C. J. F. Symons, M.A.

Union Church, Shanghai.—Sunday, February 2, 11 a.m. Preacher: Rev. C. E. Darwent, M.A. Subject: "How to find Christ." Chant 19. Anthem, "God, who is rich in mercy" (Garrett). Hymns 168, 98, 318. 6 p.m. Preacher: Rev. C. E. Darwent, M.A. Subject: "The dying of Jesus." Chant

138. Hymns 523, 342, 140. 7 p.m. Holy Communion.

Shanghai Free Christian Church.—(Corner of Range and Chapoo Roads.) On Sunday the services in the above will be conducted as follows: Morning 11 a.m. by Rev. F. Darlington; Evening 6 p.m. by Rev. F. Darlington.

Christian Science Society of Shanghai.—Masonic Hall, The Bund. Sunday Service, 11 a.m. Subject: "Love." Sunday School 10 a.m. Wednesday Evening 6 p.m. Reading Room open daily except Sunday 10:30 to 12:30 at No. 21 Nanking Road.

Sunday Service League.—Martyr's Memorial Hall, 120 Szechuen Road. Dr. F. L. Hawks Pott, of St. Johns University, will give an address on "Ideals." Mrs. N. Mathieson will sing.

American Song Service.—Mr. M. T. Stauffer, of the China Continuation Committee, will give an address tomorrow, at 5 p.m. at the Palace Hotel.

President Wilson In Europe

It is inconceivable that the people of the United States should play no part in that great enterprise. To this part in such a service would be the opportunity for which they have sought to prepare themselves by the very principles and purposes of their policy, and the approved practices of their government ever since the days when they set up a new nation in the high and honorable hope that it might, in all that it was and did, show mankind the way to liberty. When President Wilson uttered these words in the Senate, nearly two years ago, the United States was still a neutral country, and President Wilson was still laboring with that tremendous patience and restraint which characterized all his actions, to maintain that neutrality. He, however, saw clearly that whether or not the United States entered the struggle, there could be no question that, when peace came, the United States could not withhold its help from the rest of the world in the great task of laying afresh upon a new plan, the foundations of peace among the nations. And so, in January, 1917, he laid before the highest legislative body in the land a plan for a concert of nations to assure forever the peace of the world.

A few days previous to this, there had been received in the State Department, in Washington, a reply from the British Foreign Minister, Arthur James Balfour, to a note from the President, on the question of the possibility of peace. Mr. Balfour's note was hailed on all hands as a great state paper. It pointed out the impossibility of the Allies concluding peace at that time, with a Germany not only unrepentant, but triumphant, with the faith of treaties still unviolated, and with no security for the future peace of the world beyond those scraps of paper. Something more than treaties was necessary, Mr. Balfour intimated, and went on with his wonderfully delicate command of words, to intimate quite clearly a great desire that some form of international sanction should be devised that would "give pause to the hardest aggressor."

It was, as was pointed out in this paper at the time, unquestionably, to those who could read between the lines, an invitation from the Old World to the New World to bring back into the Old World the measure of its experience and of its power, so that the two might be one in the determination to secure for all humanity, freedom and liberty of conscience. It was quite clearly in response to this appeal that President Wilson, although he did not say so in many words, propounded his great scheme to the Senate, prefacing his announcement with the words quoted at the beginning of this article.

President Wilson at that time was, of course, not looking for the United States to enter the struggle. His ideas and hopes, for a League of Nations, and for thus coming to the help of the Old World, was to be an afterwar measure. But as the weeks went by after this historic utterance, and the full meaning of the great struggle being waged in Europe and Asia became more clear, as the very ideals upon which the United States had been founded, and for which she had always stood, were again and again outraged by the actions of the Central Powers, it became evident that the United States could not remain outside the struggle. And so the first great step was taken. The United States entered the war, and having thus entered, she gave her all. She pledged herself, in the words of the President, to her last man and to her last dollar, and she kept her pledge. From that day, some time in April,

Alliances Do Not Prevent War, But Make It Inevitable

The Japan Chronicle writes editorially under date January 22: In the article on alliances which Dr. Sawayanagi, the well-known educationist and for a time Vice-Minister of Education, has contributed to the Taiyo, he puts his finger on one of the root causes of the war which has destroyed the flower of European youth and threatened the fabric of civilization itself. As will have been seen by the translation of the article appearing in Sunday's issue, Dr. Sawayanagi raises the question whether the time has not come for the abrogation of the Anglo-Japanese Alliance. Hitherto this suggestion has been made by Japanese who regarded the revision of the Anglo-Japanese Alliance in 1911, removing all danger of Britain being compelled by the terms of the compact to participate in war against America, as destroying the value of the agreement, which, with Russia no longer a foe to be feared, simply acted as a check on Japan's diplomatic activity in the Far East without conferring any proportionate advantage. Dr. Sawayanagi takes up a different attitude. He points out that Russia is now in such a disorganized state that her assumption of an aggressive policy in the East has removed the raison d'être of the Alliance, but his chief reason for suggesting its termination is that it is clearly out of harmony with the League of Nations which it is assumed the Peace Conference will in some form or other bring into being.

There is ample justification for the view taken by Dr. Sawayanagi. President Wilson holds very strongly not only that a League of Nations should be open to all and common to all, but that a partial League of States, such as the present Alliance, might be used for selfish purposes, and would destroy the very objects for which the League of Nations was framed. Indeed it was one of the President's five conditions of a satisfactory peace that "no special interest of any nation can be made the basis of any settlement which is not consistent with the common interest of all." This evidently rules out alliances for special objects between two or more nations, as such a policy would tend to set up groups within the League, creating all the old animosities and constituting a serious danger to the peace of the world.

The Anglo-Japanese Alliance must go with the other compacts, as being against the general interest. It has been asserted that the conversion of the Anglo-Japanese agreement of 1902 into an offensive and defensive alliance in 1905 maintained peace, but it may with equal truth be contended that the Alliance narrowly escaped plunging Europe prematurely into the war of mutual destruction that actually began ten years later. For the Alliance came about not so much from a desire to maintain peace in the Far East as because of hostility to Russia, which was then pursuing an aggressive policy both in Central Asia and the Far East, and the more definite character given the agreement in 1905 was clearly with the object of preventing France from going to the assistance of her Russian ally. There were occasions during the progress of Rodjestevo's squadron towards the Far East when the relations between Japan and France were strained almost to the breaking point, owing to the aid given the Russian squadron in French ports. Had the two Powers come into armed conflict all Europe would have been ablaze. Britain would have come in on the side of Japan against France and Russia, and, despite the Kaiser's letters to the Tsar during the crisis, it is not impossible that when the rupture came Germany would have found her interest in siding with Britain rather than with her traditional enemies on the east and west.

Looking back upon the history of the last forty years with the experience of the final five years as a guide, it becomes clearly evident that it was the groups of alliances which kept Europe in a perpetual ferment during that time, and together with what Bright called the "bloody fetish" of the aid given the Russian squadron in French ports, had the two Powers come into armed conflict all Europe would have been ablaze. Britain would have come in on the side of Japan against France and Russia, and, despite the Kaiser's letters to the Tsar during the crisis, it is not impossible that when the rupture came Germany would have found her interest in siding with Britain rather than with her traditional enemies on the east and west.

We have seen the value of these insurances for the maintenance of peace. The Triple Alliance began in 1879 with the signature of the Austro-German treaty of defensive alliance signed by Count Andrassy for Austria and Prince Henry VII. of Reuss for Germany. There followed a treaty of alliance between Italy and Austria-Hungary, signed on May 20, 1882, a similar compact being signed on the same day between Italy and the German Empire. Rumania adhered to the Triple Alliance in 1883. To these documents may be added the treaty of alliance between the German and Ottoman Empires signed on August 4, 1914, and possibly incorporating an earlier understanding, and a similar treaty between Bulgaria and the German and Ottoman Empires and the Austro-Hungarian Monarchy, signed on July 17, 1918. During the term of these earlier agreements Russia was at times allied with the Central Powers and at times against them. Austria, Germany, and Russia signed an

agreement in 1881 which bound them to preserve a benevolent neutrality in case one of the three great Powers found itself at war with a fourth great Power. This was evidently devised against a possible attack by France on Germany for the recovery of Alsace-Lorraine.

Next, Germany, having become alarmed by arrangements effected between Great Britain and Italy and Austria in February, 1887, made another treaty with Russia in the same year by way of reinsurance against the possible defection of Austria, the arrangement being in the usual phrase, that "in case one of the high contracting parties should find itself at war with a third great Power, the other would maintain towards it a benevolent neutrality." So long as Bismarck was in the ascendant, Germany maintained relations with Russia, then William II. dropped the old plot in 1890, and the treaty with Russia was allowed to lapse. Russia thereupon sought for insurance against a possible attack from Germany by an approach to France, which has just subscribed 1,163,000,000 francs towards a Russian loan. France was at the time contemplating a military reorganization. The Russian military attaché suggested that Russia would like to rearm her troops with French rifles. Mr. Freycinet, the French Minister of War, said, half-seriously, half-jocularly, "We would have to be assured that the guns would never shoot at us." The Russian replied that every guarantee would be given. Out of this conversation was born the alliance between France and Russia, which was signed in 1894. It was in 1890 that the treaty between Russia and Germany lapsed, while Russia's entente with France was made in 1891, and converted into an alliance a year or two later.

More than ten years elapsed before Britain abandoned the policy which, with exception of temporary agreements with France for military operations in the Crimea and China, she had pursued since the Napoleonic wars, of avoiding entangling alliances. It is curious that an agreement between Britain and Japan was not entered into until the approval of his Government and approach Lord Lansdowne, the British Foreign Secretary. Sir Claude MacDonald, British Minister to Japan, who was in London at the time, strongly supported an alliance with Japan, and, prompted by Hayashi, brought pressure to bear on the British Foreign Office by expressing a fear that Japan might make an alliance with Russia. Lord Lansdowne, who at first was not very sympathetic, finally approved. The German participation was dropped, and an alliance between Britain and Japan negotiated. This was in February,

1902. Prince Ito, then on his way to endeavor to negotiate an arrangement with Russia of differences with Japan, was thrown over by Kasumigasaki, and the result, a couple of years later was the Russo-Japanese War. The next departure from the Liberal policy of being friendly with all nations but allied with none was in concluding an entente with France in 1904, which probably had the effect of preventing France joining Russia against Japan, and thus extending the war to Europe, though it was evidently regarded as necessary to convert the Anglo-Japanese Alliance in the following year into a positive instrument of offense and defense. But the catastrophe was only postponed, not averted. Hostilities were narrowly escaped as the result of the Agadir incident. Meanwhile Britain had come to an arrangement with Russia over outstanding differences, resulting in the treaty of August, 1907, which was used by Russia to make aggression on Persia.

The fatal policy of opposing alliances now reared its fruition. Germany and Austria-Hungary, with Italy as a doubtful third party, were ranged on one side. Britain, France, and Russia, with the partial participation of Japan, were arrayed on the other. All the Powers industriously extended their armaments. It only required a spark to be thrown on the inflammatory material to bring about a conflagration. Germany unfortunately had a sovereign of a nervous, excitable temperament, filled with a sense of his own importance and surrounded by a group of militarists who believed that national power was only consistent with international predominance. A numerous political party in Germany, the Social Democrats, set themselves to stem the tide that set towards war, but in face of the cleverly devised German Constitution, they were powerless. The necessary spark was contributed by a crazy Serbian youth who killed the heir to the Austrian throne. Germany seized the opportunity to support the Austrian imposition of impossible terms on Serbia, and in a few weeks all Europe was at war. It is evident now that it was the policy of opposing alliances which made the war possible. The Triple Alliance was confronted by the Triple Entente. To the criticism of the German Socialists against the expansion of armaments the German militarists were able to point to the enemies who, they alleged, were ringing round the Fatherland. To the remonstrances of the peace party in Britain and France against the extension of the navy in the one case and the expansion of the army in the other, it was with much plausibility pointed out that Germany case and the expansion of the army. The existence of the two groups of alliances, avowedly framed to ensure peace, made war inevitable. So much is evident today. It rests with the Peace Conference to devise another method. The old system has failed utterly and disastrously. In a common agreement between all States to ensure peace there may be security for the future. But such an arrangement must rigidly exclude all public or secret agreements of alliance, and the effect of which would be to divide the nations into two or more hostile groups.

Musical Matters

By Ronald B. Hurry, Mus. B.
Correspondents wishing to draw attention to musical matters, or to ask questions should address the writer, care of THE CHINA PRESS, enclosing real names and addresses, not necessarily for publication.

To see the Town Hall full at the Public Band Concert last Sunday was quite like pre-war days.

The Moscow Trio was a great attraction to numbers doubtless; but the concert may serve to re-arouse interest in the Band itself. Some five years ago the Municipal Band was well on the way to ranking as a symphony orchestra at its Sunday afternoon performances.

At its best we had symphonies by Mozart, four or five of Beethoven fairly regularly, Schubert's "Unfinished," Brahms first and second (partially), Tchaikovsky's Pathetic, Dvorak's "From the New World," Liszt's Rhapsodies, Wagner excerpts as well as smaller works and some of the more modern composers.

There was a fair sprinkling of English music, too; of course no novelties, but one remembers Elgar's "Enigma Variations," and "In the South," as well as one of Stanford's Irish Rhapsodies.

(The program seemed a little reluctant to admit Sir Charles; he figured as "Stanford," but perhaps that was only the printer's fault.)

The war and the nationality of the players undid all this, just when the band had become a very real musical asset to Shanghai and on its way to becoming more so in the future.

and the conductor will adopt as soon as possible; I mean the disposal of instruments and players on a platform ascending in tiers from the conductor.

The present arrangement on a flat platform has muddled effect to the eye, and to some extent to the ear as well.

The rising platform makes all the players visible and gives a clear path from each instrument to the ear of the listener *sensu sordini*.

Outside of Shanghai no band, so far as I know, uses the flat arrangement, except for out-of-door concerts. Anything with any pretensions to call itself an orchestra is arranged on an ascending platform.

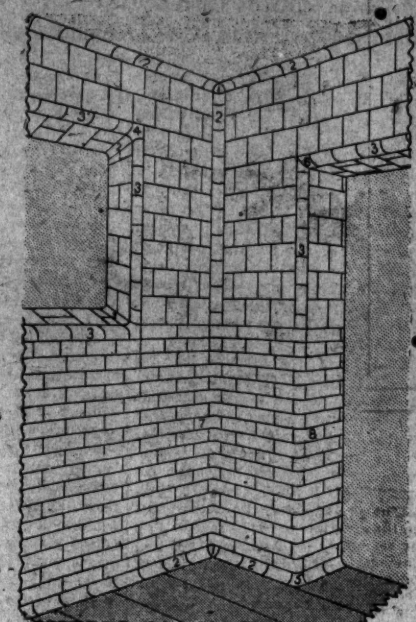
Added to the musical advantages, there is the interest of observing the instrumental groups when all players are visible. This interest, even to the unmusical, is not to be despised in the case of a public band.

The musical person with a knowledge of instrumental groups is not in the least disturbed by the visual aspect of the means to the end, musical sound; while many can date their first interest in the orchestra to watching entries and exits of individual players.

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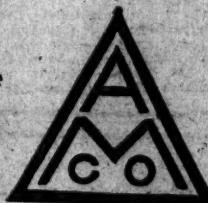
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WANT THE HELP OF AMERICA

Hope To Obtain An Ameliora-
tion Of The Terms For
Reparation

By Edwin L. James

Coblenz, December 14.—America is now the subject of one of the most earnest and determined propaganda campaigns ever undertaken by Germany. Our part in the war is being used as an apology by the German army and upon what America will and will not do present-hour politicians in Germany are building their strongest hopes. The effect of this propaganda has been that the reception of the Americans along the Rhine has been not as conquering enemies, but as friends. Not only that, but Americans are told that they won the war. It is being said on all sides that America is a merciful nation which does not believe in indemnities or annexations or in crushing Germany.

There one has the situation in a nutshell. The German politicians are playing up America as a great friend at the Peace Conference, pointing on Wilson to save them from the wrath of England and France.

At first blush one might easily say that the cordial treatment of the Americans in Coblenz was due to the fact that our army imposed very moderate regulations and restrictions upon the population compared to those of the French, British, and Belgian armies. I put no faith in that, believing that no matter what restrictions were imposed the treatment would be none the less fawning.

Once A Pan-German Center

This gay, festive and prosperous city parades its glory and beauty and arrogance. There is no regret over starting the war, but only regret at losing it. Coblenz in the heyday of German military successes was one of the centers of Pan-Germanism, ready to start another war tomorrow so far as its spirit went. The city which fully shared every desire to crush France and England and civilization which approved the sinking of the Lusitania and the sacking of Louvain, now

comes telling the Americans that America has nothing against the German people, that the Kaiser is gone, and that America has nothing more to seek. Americans here want the German population taught that America seeks to make Germany repentant and will not sign any peace terms which do not provide for steps in that direction.

One is inclined to wish that America's peace delegates could pass through ruined Solesons, ravaged Rheims, and wrecked Verdun, and then come to Coblenz to see the splendor of the city, its handsome hotels and busy restaurants, its theaters and dance halls, its music and life, its arrogance and complacency, and then go back to the peace table.

Back in Treves they told us that the Americans had won the war, but Treves somehow or other was sullen. Coblenz is different, and to be praised here as the greatest people in the world, to be fawned upon, makes the Americans feel resentful.

Echoing The Army's Excuse

The German people hereabouts do not believe that America won the war, but they say so and apparently that is why. The people have been told by the German army to say so. When the armistice was signed and the German army found itself facing an inglorious march home, as in the case of every defeated champion, it had to have an excuse. What was the best excuse that the German army could give, its people and at the same time place the nation in the best strategic diplomatic position? It fixed on this:

"We started out to whip Europe. We were doing it. We could have whipped France and England and Italy, but America came in. We couldn't whip the whole world."

That is what German officers have preached without ceasing, not only in the territory occupied by the Americans but also in the sectors taken over by the British and French. Not only have they preached it in occupied Germany, but they have done it throughout the nation.

German propaganda work is thorough, if anything. Not only has the army preached that America has won the war, but it has instructed the population to be kindly toward Americans and that this would pay. It has preached that America would feed Germany.

In their enthusiasm to seek self-advantage, the Germans are apparently overplaying their hand. Encouraged by their gentle treatment by the American Army of Oc-

cupation, they are getting too friendly for people who are still our enemies. They are printing articles in the local papers, telling what good men the American soldiers are and how well they behave and promising that the Germans in turn will be good.

German eagerness to take advantage of the opportunity is shown by the cry of famine which went forth when the politicians said that America would feed the nation. The starvation plea has been proved false by what the American Army of Occupation has seen. If the testimony of what the troops have seen is not enough, one of the German newspapers the other day reprinted an American army correspondent's story saying that food conditions in Northern France were worse than those in Germany, and concluded by saying that that showed how well the German army had fought.

Attention Showered On Americans

The fawning upon the Americans takes many forms. Americans have but to enter a cafe to get the best table and the best attention without asking it or wanting it. Forthwith the orchestra plays American tunes. They get invitations to dinner and such things. They are told that America is not really angry with the German people, that the President did not like Wilhelm and von Tirpitz, but they neither do the Germans now, and, anyhow, President Wilson never had anything against the German people. It is asserted that all is changed and therefore America should be lenient.

I wish there could be shown in New York today motion pictures of the streets and cafes and the life of Coblenz. The prosperous appearance of the city and its inhabitants cannot be overemphasized. Its magnificence recalls the ruins of France by contrast—its palace, its monuments, its beautiful river, its well-filled shops, its brilliant restaurants, its up-to-date public utilities, its general well-being, and, above all, its self-satisfaction and confidence.

Before the Americans arrived here there were rumors of an impending uprising, sent out, it is said, by the German army command, but since the Americans have been here there has been not a ripple even on the surface. There are pro-Kaiser and anti-Kaiser parties here, but they do not air their differences in the open. Like clever politicians, the people are

burying their differences in order to "play up" to the Americans.

Hoping To Avert Reparation

If America at the peace table should do for these people what they are hoping for, there is a deep suspicion that the same Germans who are now fawning will be laughing at us. When they speak in lavish terms of America's greatness and say that the world knows America seeks nothing from Germany, they really appear to mean that America seeks no millions in treasure and, therefore, they reason and hope that America will persuade France and Great Britain not to require German gold by way of recompense.

The German people today do not realize the meaning of the words reparation and restoration. So far as they are concerned, the German army did no wrong in ravaging

Belgium and tearing at the heart of Northern France. It is simply, to listen to them, a question of whether or not the Allies will impose an indemnity upon Germany and they quickly quote Wilson as against indemnities. Unrepentant as in August, 1914, they seek now to escape the consequences of their wrongdoing and are trying to make America their agent.

Every dollar which the Allies obtain to repair the damage that the German army did must be forced from them. What the Germans seem to be trying to do is to guard their resources to the utmost limit, in order to be ready for trade conquest if they obtain freedom of commerce. Their pride is of a kind that cannot be humbled, their arrogance is of a brand that cannot be cured except by the lessons of experience and by teaching their pocket-books.



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TIES WITH ENGLAND WILL HOLD, HE SAYS

Sir Henry Babington Smith Declares Efforts To Alienate United States Will Fail

ALLIES TO MAINTAIN PEACE

Confidence Between Them Most Powerful In Reconstruction Of The World

New York, December 15.—The annual meeting, motion picture show, and dance of the Arista Society, an association of employees of the British War Mission to the United States, was held at the army of the 9th Coast Artillery in West Fourteenth Street last evening. The society—its name is the Greek for the English word, best—has a membership of more than 2,000, and more than half these attended last night's meeting.

The program was a four-part affair, motion pictures of the war on sea and land, speeches, more motion pictures, and a supper dance. Louis Tracy, Chairman of the Board of Governors of the society introduced the speakers, chief of whom was Sir Henry Babington Smith, Assistant Commissioner of the British War Mission, who said in part:

"The war has produced many remarkable developments and caused many departures from precedent. Not the least remarkable of these is the establishment of the British War Mission, consisting of executive departments of the British Government—an epitome in fact of the British Civil Service—set up in a country which ceased some time ago to be a part of the British Empire. But the welcome that we have received has been so warm and the assistance given to us so cordial that we have almost forgotten that we are not at home.

"The history of the mission divides itself into two main sections: the period before America joined in the war and the period after that great event. The former, when America was neutral, I may describe as the colonising period. Isolated bodies arrived, and separate and independent settlements were formed. The settlers were engaged upon their necessary work and were not anxious to attract more attention than was necessary, because, as in the early Colonial days with which I make comparison, there were apprehensions of hostility upon the part of some of the inhabitants.

"Great Britain and the Allies were making vast purchases of war material in the United States. Messrs. Morgan acted as purchasing agents, and I should like to make most cordial acknowledgment of the great energy, zeal, and efficiency with which Messrs. Morgan performed their task. For these purchases it was necessary to have an inspection department, whose primary function was to test and pass the supplies when they were delivered, and a production department, to assist by skilled advice, in obtaining rapid manufacture, and to keep records and make forecasts. These functions were originally combined under the Munitions Board, which was formed in 1915 by D. A. Thomas, afterward Lord Rhonda.

"The Ministry of Shipping found it necessary to be represented in New York, and an office was created under Captain Guthrie, who is still with us as Sir Connop Guthrie, Special Representative of the Ministry of Shipping. From small beginnings this office grew rapidly into the large and efficient organisation which we see today.

The Recruiting Mission

"The British and Canadian Recruiting Mission under General White, and the Remount Department under Sir Charles Gunning had very important work to perform; and during the period of which I am speaking, the operations of the Recruiting Mission specially required great tact and judgment in order to avoid difficulties.

"I must not omit the financial side. Here, also, Messrs. Morgan rendered services to the British Government, the value of which it is difficult to over-estimate. In the Autumn of 1915 the Anglo-French Financial Mission was sent to this country under the Chairmanship of Lord Reading for the purpose of negotiating a loan. I had the honor to be a member of that mission, and have a vivid recollection of the difficulties which had to be overcome before the loan of \$50,000,000 was finally issued with triumphant success.

"When it became necessary to create an organisation to deal with the large purchases of wheat and other grain which were made in this country for the supply of Europe, it was found desirable to create a corporation for this purpose rather than a Government Department; and the Wheat Export Company was formed under the guidance of Mr. Robson and Mr. Stoddard. The commercial form of the organisation was to some extent 'camouflage'; for it represented the Royal Commission on Wheat Supplies and its affairs have been conducted for account of the inter-allied wheat executive, and consequently for account of the Governments which participate in that executive; but it has been most effectively commercial in the efficiency with which it has been operated, and I

think I shall hardly be wrong in saying that it has carried through larger transactions in proportion to the amount of its capital than any commercial body of which we have record.

"The entry of America into the war altered the whole position. There was no longer any necessity, I will not say for concealment, but for unobtrusiveness. The great success of Mr. Balfour's mission and the unbounded cordiality with which it was received inaugurated a new era of Government support and co-operation. Hitherto the various branches of the mission had dealt direct with American producers and manufacturers. The American Government rapidly assumed a large degree of control of industry and of prices, and purchases were in many cases required to be made through the Government agencies which were set up. We recognise most gratefully the assistance which the Government departments, and in particular the War Industries Board, and the War Trade Board, and the Food Administration have given to the work of the mission and the cordial relations which we have been permitted to entertain with them.

"There was also a change in the nature of our purchases. The capacity of Great Britain for producing finished munitions had largely increased, owing to the energetic measures taken by the Ministry of Munitions, and at the same time the manufacturing capacity of American plants was required in large measure by the American Government. Our purchases, therefore, became more largely purchases of raw materials instead of the finished products.

Lord Northcliffe's Arrival

"After Mr. Balfour's mission had surveyed the ground, it was seen clearly that the great organisation which had grown up piecemeal ought to be joined in a coherent organisation under a single head, and in June, 1917, Lord Northcliffe arrived in America as Chairman of the British War Mission. Lord Northcliffe, by his energy and by the vigor of his personality, imparted a new impetus to the work of the mission and gave the satisfaction of public recognition to those who had hitherto been working in obscurity. Lord Northcliffe's arrival was followed by what I may describe as a Canadian invasion. It was headed by Sir Charles Gordon, who had already rendered great services to the empire in the organisation of munitions production in Canada.

Mr. Woods, too, came from Canada.

to take charge of the Purchasing Department which was formed in 1917 to take over the purchasing work hitherto performed by Messrs. Morgan. Another Canadian, Mr. Howard, has contributed very largely to the efficiency of the Washington office of the War Mission, with the extremely able assistance of three other Canadians—Mr. Stewart, Mr. Behnap and Mr. Tolchard. I must not omit to make mention of Colonel Beckett, Director of Timber Supplies. The urgent needs of Great Britain for airplane timber have set him a difficult task to perform. Colonel Beckett has carried out his work with businesslike despatch and efficiency, and has maintained excellent relations with the American authorities responsible for the timber supply. I should like to say in passing how very much we are indebted to those authorities for their cordial and friendly co-operation.

"The activities of the mission have been so varied that I can hardly venture to trespass upon your patience while I enumerate all of them, but I must not omit to speak of the British Bureau of Information. Mr. Geoffrey Butler accompanied Lord Balfour in his mission and remained behind to organize an office for the purpose of placing accurate information at the disposal of the American press and American public, and answering inquiries, and of arranging for the circulation in America of moving pictures and other forms of pictorial representation which would bring before the eyes of America the realities of the war, and in particular the part which the British forces were playing in it. This organisation was originally known as the British Pictorial Service. When the British Ministry of Information was formed it represented that Ministry in America. Its operations grew as time went on, since it was found to supply a real want. In addition to its other functions it was entrusted with the control of various British war exhibitions which have been sent to this country, and also with the arrangements for the numerous British speakers and lecturers who have visited this country, in many cases at the request of the American Treasury, the American Shipping Board, or the American Red Cross. The work of this bureau required knowledge, tact, business capacity, and personal qualities of higher order. These have been supplied by Mr. Geoffrey Butler and his very able assistants, among whom I would specially mention Mr. Goode.

The success which has attended

the operations of the British War Mission has been rendered possible only by close and cordial co-operation with America and with Americans. We have learned by close contact to understand each other better, and good understanding and friendship are the best foundation for any structure which the future may build. We have many problems to solve in common, but if we approach them in common the solution is already half found. All problems are difficult if they are approached in a spirit of suspicion and mistrust.

"There are not wanting those who will endeavor, both by the subtlest means and the grossest means to destroy that mutual confidence, but their attempts will be in vain and I firmly believe that the vast reconstruction of the world which must be effected by the treaty of peace, the most powerful

instrument, and the surest guarantee will be found in the maintenance of unbroken ties of confidence and trust between the British Empire and America, between both of them and France, and between all three of us and the allied countries."

Among the guests present were: General and Mrs. Kenyon, Sir Henry Japp, K. B. E., and Lady Japp, Sir Hardman Lever, K. C. B., and Lady Lever; T. Ashley Sparks, C. F. Whigham, T. S. Catto, C. B. E., and Mrs. Catto; Lieutenant-Colonel R. S. Hutcheson, Lieut.-Col. F. W. Abbot, Herbert T. Robson, Geoffrey Butler, C. B. E., and Mrs. Butler; Joseph Henry Bruce, Lieutenant-Colonel W. G. Lyddon, C. M. G., and Mrs. Lyddon, J. W. Woods, Captain Kenneth Henderson, C. B. E., and Sir Charles Gordon.

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THE FRENCH WAR DEAD IS PUT AT 1,400,000

Number Of Germans Is Estimated By Newspaper At 2,000,000

NAVY'S TOTAL 70,000

Some Of These Forces Probably Fought On Land—Total Casualties Above 6,000,000

Paris, December 20.—French soldiers to the number of 1,400,000 were killed during the war, according to a statement by the Socialist Deputy, Lucien Volin, in the Chamber of Deputies this afternoon. His announcement was made during an interpellation of the Government on demobilisation.

Deputy Volin asked that the soldiers be returned to the soil and the factories without delay, and continued: "I betray no secret when I say that the problem of demobilisation presents itself thus, we have mobilised 6,000,000 men, we have had about 1,400,000 killed, while 800,000 recovered from wounds. We are going to demobilise 1,200,000 reserves, territorials and heads of families."

When the total German casualties are published the number of dead will be found to be about 2,000,000, according to the Cologne Gazette of Nov. 25, a copy of which has been received here.

Up to October 25 the total casualties reported were 6,066,769, of whom more than 4,750,000 were Prussians. The total includes the naval casualties, which were about 70,000, comprising more than 25,000 dead, more than 15,000 missing, and nearly 29,000 wounded.

Casualty List 1,284, published on October 24, according to the Cologne Gazette, placed the number of dead at 1,611,104, the number of wounded at 3,883,143, and the missing at 772,522. The paper says that of the number reported missing 180,000 may be considered dead.

The Gazette uses the word "appalling" in describing the casualties among the officers. The total on October 24 included 44,700 officers killed, 82,460 wounded, and 13,600 missing, a total of 140,760. The loss in officers alone, the paper points out, exceeds the total casualties of Germany in the Franco-Prussian war, when the losses were 129,698.

The total on October 24, which did not include casualty lists from the fighting on the Western front after that date, nor the German losses in Palestine, was apportioned by the Gazette as follows among the various army contingents:

Prussia—1,262,060 dead, 2,882,671 wounded, 616,129 missing; total, 4,760,860.
Bavaria—150,653 dead, 363,823 wounded, 72,115 missing; total, 586,596.
Saxony—108,017 dead, 252,027 wounded, 51,787 missing; total, 411,831.
Württemberg—64,507 dead, 155,654 wounded, 16,802 missing; total, 236,963.
Navy—25,862 dead, 28,969 wounded, 15,679 missing; total, 70,510.

Losses Of German Navy
With the exception of the naval losses, which show nearly 90 percent of Germany's naval personnel in 1917, the total number of German casualties, 6,066,769 reported in the Cologne Gazette of Nov. 25 as having been registered up to Oct. 25, since the war began, approximately agrees with the estimates made abroad, both official and unofficial. The naval casualties, however, go far beyond all foreign estimates, and are almost

First Picture Of German Army In Retreat From France And Belgium



GERMAN FORCES IN RETREAT.

One of the first photographs received here picturing the retreat of the demoralised and defeated German armies from France and Belgium. Soldiers of the defeated army marching through a Belgian village on the way to Germany. Many of the men are carrying several rifles, which they gladly sell to villagers for a mere pittance.

double the British naval loss. The German naval loss is distributed as follows: 25,862 dead, 28,969 wounded, 15,679 missing; total, 70,510.

The British loss at sea, according to a statement of the Admiralty on Nov. 26, had been up to Nov. 11, 39,766, distributed as follows: Dead, 33,361; wounded, 5,133; missing, 47; prisoners, 1,175.

It is a well-known fact that the German navy sustained her heaviest sea losses at Heligoland, Aug. 28, 1914; at Falkland Islands, Dec. 8, 1914; in the battle of Jutland, May 31, 1916, and during the intensive U-boat campaign from Feb. 1, 1917, till Oct. 25, 1918, when the U-boats were recalled. In the Heligoland battle Germany suffered a loss of four entire crews, or 1,199 killed or prisoners, mostly the former; off Falkland Islands she lost four entire crews with a total of 2,182 or 1,834 dead and 348 prisoners. Aside from these battles she had lost in various sea actions down to the eve of the battle of Jutland 5,853 naval men killed and prisoners, making a total naval loss to May 31, 1916, of 9,234.

In the battle of Jutland the Germans admitted a loss of six ships, with a total of 2,136 men killed or prisoners, presuming their complements were full, making a total casualty list of 11,369 up to June 1, 1916.

After the battle of Jutland there were no great sea engagements with heavy losses to the Germans. The loss between June 1, 1916, and Oct. 25, 1918, which amounts to 59,140, (70,509 - 11,369,) therefore, must have been according to apparent deduction made from the German data, principally caused when U-boats were sunk, unless, indeed, the German report of the losses at the battle of Jutland were far below those reported by the German Admiralty at the time.

On Sept. 6, 1918, the British Admiralty published an account of the fate of 150 U-boats. Of these, 116 had their officers reported as killed; in the majority of cases, it is presumed, the crews perished also, which would amount to a loss of not over 5,000 men, which does not go far toward reducing the total of 59,140.

The item of 29,968 wounded in the German casualty list is an extraordinary

figure as is the total, and, according to naval men, can only be accounted for by the fact that the ships which bore them reached home ports in a crippled condition or that the men had been rescued from sinking ships and taken home. The U-boat losses, it is believed, cannot be made to account for more than a few wounded, as U-boats were usually sunk with all on board or captured.

Both the wounded and the 59,141 total, not otherwise accounted for may, however be measurably covered in the light of Admiral Jellicoe's report of the Battle of Jutland, in which twenty-one enemy ships were "seen to sink." These vessels added to the German confessed losses were three battleships, two cruisers, nine destroyers, and one submarine, and increase the German loss of personnel, either killed or wounded, on the basis of complete complements, by 5,500, bringing the total loss to the Germans at the Battle of Jutland up to 7,836, (2,134 + 5,500,) which leaves 53,949 (70,509 - 16,560) Germans in killed, wounded, or prisoners to be accounted for as German naval losses from after the Battle of Jutland till the recall of the U-boats, as against the 59,141 total left by the German account of that battle.

No known estimates even approximately account for the huge naval casualty record published by the Cologne Gazette, unless the balance be made up on the theory that the Germans employed a large percentage of their seamen in land fighting, and suffered the majority of casualties that way. This may account for the fact that 70,509 amounts to nearly 90 percent of Germany's naval force on Oct. 25, 1918.

Estimates Of French Dead Differ

The number of Frenchmen announced by M. Lucien Volin to have been killed in the war corresponds exactly with the total casualties suffered by France during the first year of the war, made up as follows: killed, 400,000; wounded, 700,000; missing, 300,000; total, 1,400,000.

The number of dead announced by the Socialist Deputy is about 600,000 below all estimates, as Great Britain's official killed amount to 653,704, and

TSAR STILL LIVES RUSSIAN DECLARES

Relative Of Skoropadski Says Former Ruler And Family Are Safe On Neutral Soil

Warsaw, Friday, December 27.—"There is no doubt that the Tsar and his entire family are alive. I am positive of this," is the declaration made to an Associated Press correspondent today by Michael de Tchitchatchef, a nephew of General Skoropadski, and who has just escaped from the Ukraine after a recent trip to Petrograd, Dvinsk, Vilna, and Kovno.

"I cannot reveal where the Tsar is because he does not wish it," he added. "He does not care to be bothered and he wants to be left alone."

"His whereabouts is known to the Allied governments. It is in a neutral country. Accounts of his murder at Ekaterinburg were manufactured by Trotsky and Lenin for propaganda purposes. Give Lives For Tsar."

"It took much money and time and also the lives of many officers to accomplish his escape. Among the officers killed was Count Tatischev, the Tsar's former personal military attaché, who was shot instead of the Tsar. Documents describing the Tsar's escape were in the hands of German Consul Koenig at Petrograd, who forwarded them to Berlin."

M. de Tchitchatchef said the Allies should send an army of occupation into Russia to re-establish a stable government and business conditions. He said the cost of living in Russia was appalling, a pound of butter costing 120 rubles and a pair of trousers 1,000 rubles. Frequently there was no food obtainable at any price.

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Whose Was The Glory In Second Marne Battle?

Both The 30th And The 38th Of The 6th Infantry
Brigade Won Citations—Other War Controversies

Controversy over the part taken by American regiments in critical battles in this war has already begun. In regard to the battle of the Marne last July the contestants agree only upon the fact that the Germans were stopped by the American army. Whether the chief credit is due to the regulars or marines is disputed.

To the controversy over that battle the debaters have added a new suggestion. That it was Dickman, and not Harbord, Bullard, or Bundy, who sent the famous message to his commander that he was going to order his troops to hold their ground because American soldiers could never understand why their flag had to be carried in retreat.

Much of the controversy since General Pershing's report was given out last week was as to the identity of the unit referred to in the report in these words:

The 3d Division was holding the bank of the Marne from the bend east of the mouth of the Sormine to the west of Mezy, opposite Chateau-Thierry, where a large force of German infantry sought to force a passage under support of powerful artillery concentrations and under cover of smoke screens. A single regiment of the 3d wrote one of the most brilliant pages in our military annals on this occasion. It prevented the crossing at certain points on its front while, on either flank, the Germans, who had gained a footing, pressed forward. Our men, firing in three directions, met the German attacks with counter-attacks at critical points, which succeeded in throwing two German divisions into complete confusion, capturing 600 prisoners.

Colonel Charles Crawford, acting commander of the 6th Infantry Brigade, comprising the 30th and 38th Regiments at the Marne, asserted last week that he believed the intention of General Pershing was to complement the achievements of the 38th Infantry, under command of Colonel Ulysses G. McAlexander and Colonel Frank H. Adams. His story caused other army officers to make public letters from Colonel E. L. Butts of the 30th Infantry, written immediately after the battle and before the issuance of General Pershing's report, and citations from French and American army orders, to show that it was the 30th Regiment that General Pershing intended to complement.

A citation prepared by General Dickman, commanding the 3d Division, for the orders of the 34th Corps, Sixth French Army, at the request of the French General commanding, reads:

July 18, 1918.

A famous regiment of the American army under the energetic and skillful command of its leader, Colonel E. L. Butts, has upheld its traditions in sustaining the principal shock of the German attack on July 15.

Under an exceedingly heavy bombardment which caused great losses the regiment stopped the enemy thrust, under overwhelming odds, and re-established its positions. In their entirety, taking more than 200 prisoners.

J. T. Dickman, Major General, Commanding 3d Division.

"This was the biggest battle of the war and this outfit is given credit for stopping the boche the first day of the drive at the most important point," wrote Colonel Butts on July 20. "With the aid of the artillery, with whom liaison was perfect, due to the gallantry of Lieutenant Hays, officers of the regiment, figure we killed 10,000 Germans. We violated all traditions and put our men away from the trenches. These two regiments of the brigade have been cited for the Croix de Guerre. Have not slept for a week. Too exhausted to write."

When he reached a rest billet after the fight Colonel Butts wrote a longer account of the fight, telling of the fury of the German artillery fire and of the bravery of the officers and men under his command. He wrote:

"On July 15 the 30th Infantry held the sector from Mezy nearly to Fosseux and covered more than four kilometers of front, and five or six kilometers back from the river [Marne]. The front was lightly held. The ground was open for a mile back from the river and then it was interspersed with woods. The reserves were in the Bois d'Agremont and near the front line of the woods was the P. C. post. The ground rose gradually from the river and a moving picture artist could not have selected a spot where there was such an ideal view of a battlefield; but a view meant practical sanitation, so that the reserves suffered more than the men in front. For hours there was nothing to do but lie close in trenches with gas masks on."

"The main attack was directed against the 30th Infantry, which received the greatest percentage of the artillery fire in the 3d Division. Lieutenant Marchand, a French officer attached to the 30th, who was through the Verdun fighting, said that the bombardment of this regiment on July 15 was the most intense of the war—but the men stuck, and the Germans did not recover from their surprise."

"In the first ten seconds every wire was cut by shellfire, every horse was killed, every rolling kitchen and water cart was destroyed."

divisions directly in front of the American regiment. A second memorandum signed by General Dickman informed Colonel Butts that the special report had been sent to corps headquarters. Another report from Colonel C. Stacey, attached to the regiment, and addressed by request to General Dickman, praised the courage of Colonel Butts, and added:

"Throughout the action he repeatedly left the security of his dugout to go personally to the observation post at the edge of the woods which necessitated a journey to and from of about 400 yards through all that hell of preparation fire, and he also passed through the German barrage when it was placed at the edge of the woods."

After the French citation had been made in army orders the Municipal Council of Dancoeur passed this resolution:

"Having learned of the heroic conduct of the 30th Infantry Regiment of the American army, commanded by Colonel Butts; and in view of the fact that this body of picked troops, by its military qualities, its valor, and its spirit of self-sacrifice contributed, to a large extent, to the repulse of the Germans to the right of the Marne, the Municipal Council resolves unanimously, by way of gratitude, to give the name of Rue des Etats-Unis to the principal street of Dancoeur."

General Dickman's citation of the 30th Infantry was quoted in the French official army journal on December 7 last, but mention also was made of the 38th Regiment for its "unshakable tenacity" in the same battle. In the same list of citations the 4th Brigade, composed of the two regiments of marines who fought at Belleau Wood and Bouresches, is praised for valor and tenacity in stopping the Germans, and the supporters of the 38th for the honor of the mention in General Pershing's report, as well as the supporters of the 38th, are careful to point out that it was a brigade of regular army troops who held the Germans on the front of the Third Division, while the marines were in another division about eight miles away.

With all the claims and counter-claims it remains that both the 30th and 38th Regiments were cited by the French commanders for valor and devotion; both commanders were recommended for promotion in a special report to General Pershing; both were decorated with American and French medals; and Colonel Adams, also of the 38th, has just been mentioned by General Pershing for his part in the battle.

By official records and agreement of commanders of the regiments and of the units composing the regiments the controversy as to which regiment General Pershing meant in his report comes much nearer to settlement than any of the other rivalries growing out of the war. For decades units fought over their

respective valorous parts at Gettysburg; until this war began the respective parts of the 10th Cavalry, the 1st New York Infantry, the Rough Riders, and other units at San Juan had not been settled. Nor had the arguments growing out of the campaigns of the "Freddy" Fenshon's 20th Kansas and the Mojave militia regiment in the Philippines, and of the co-operating regulars, received any decision favorable to the units that served there with valor.

The officers and men of the 42d Division and those of the 1st Regular Division are now engaged in a never-ending controversy as to which unit was first to enter Sedan. The Rainbows say they were first, and assert that they arrested General MacArthur and the patrols of the 1st Division and sent them to the rear. They say that is proof enough that they reached Sedan first. But the 1st Regulars have arguments equally as strong. Corps and army commanders maintain strict neutrality in this dispute. They say that "the American army was first to enter Sedan," and the settlement of this controversy is to be left to the debating powers of veteran American soldiers in the next fifty years.

Nor is that the only controversy. Which unit of the 165th Infantry, or the old 69th New York, was first to cross the Oureq? Which was first over the Rhine into German territory? The 27th Division, composed of the New York National Guard troops, and the 30th, composed of militia troops from the Carolinas and Tennessee, are arguing about their parts in the breaking of the Hindenburg Line with the British forces, and the 106th and the 107th Infantry are holding a local soviet over their part in breaking segments of the line; to go still further, companies in the 107th are arguing about Belgian farms and chateaux. The war is over? The war has just begun!

Fire Bells Are Ringing!

—and Mr. Knott Insured says: "Maybe they are going to my house, and I haven't taken out that policy."

We Write
Fire
Insurance



Better see us before it happens
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DRAWN - WIRE - LAMPS

"NO OTHER LAMP
IS STRONGER"

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(of China), Ltd.

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Nos. 1 and 2 Ningpo Road, Shanghai
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Every Day

CHOCOLATES in great variety and all kinds of Candy.

"The most delicious in Shanghai."

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of all descriptions are our speciality.

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OLIVER
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ALWAYS "AT THE FRONT"

During the War

10,000

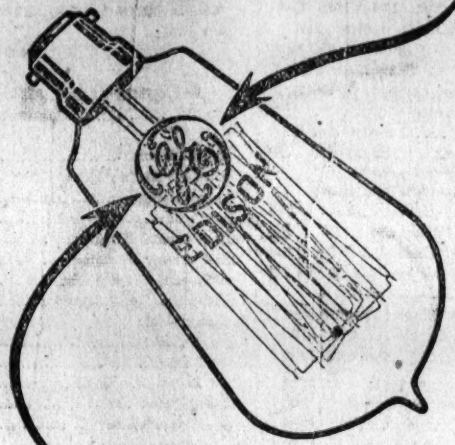
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Typewriters

were bought by
H. B. M. Government
for military purposes

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Should Be China

QUALITY

Tea



Sold by all Grocers

THE CHINA TEA CO., LTD.
SHANGHAI

The Barrett Specification Roof

CONGO



Do any of your buildings need roofing? If they do, let us send you a sample of Congo Roofing. We call it the "Never-Leak-a-Ready Roofing" it is so perfectly made and so thoroughly tested. And not only does it not leak, but it will not rot, or shrink, or change its condition, no matter what the climate or weather. Write for a sample—that's the best way, and remember, Congo Samples are not special pieces prepared for the purpose, but are cut from our regular stock. We mention this because Congo is so attractive looking, so tough and pliable, that people sometimes think the samples must be specially prepared.

THE EASTERN TRADING CO., LTD.
Sole Agents: 38 Canton Road

CREST HOTEL

ENTERTAINERS' BALL



Monday
February
Third
at 10 p.m.

SUPPERS

Business and Official Notices

(Continued from Page 30)

Massage and Swedish Treatments

Expert Masseuse, Electrical and Swedish Treatments, by Thos. Burke, London, Eng. Cert. c/o Palace Hotel. Patients visited. The only graduated masseuse in Shanghai.

Modern Residence For Sale

Western district, 7 bedrooms, 5 rooms ground floor, with all modern appliances, garage, stables, hot-houses, large garden. Area, 14 mow.

Owner leaving Shanghai. Apply to J. P. BISSET & Co. The Bund.

TURKISH BATH

MASAGE ESTABLISHMENT. Specialty for rheumatism and nervousness; fat people reduced. 15 years' experience in U.S.A. Patients attended at their residences by arrangement.

Calculator Machines for Sale

A time-and-money-saving machine which adds, subtracts, multiplies and divides. Sold for the small sum of Tls. 15.00 only.

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TAKE ADVANTAGE

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Carry a Gold Dollar Account

WITH AMERICAN EXPRESS COMPANY

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Now is the Moment!

If you want to buy a first class nicely situated dwelling house in

TSINGTAO

Please apply to J. TH. MONCHEN, TSINGTAO. P. O. Box 115. 20380

Shanghai Foreign Exchange Bankers' Association

The Exchange Banks, which are members of the above Association, will be closed for the transaction of Public Business on Saturday, Monday, Tuesday, Wednesday and Thursday, the 1st, 3rd, 4th, 5th and 6th February, on account of China New Year Holidays.

JAPANESE VETERINARY HOSPITAL

Dr. S. NAKANISHI and Dr. G. KAWABE. Y-A 4 Barchet Road: Tel. N. 611 (near American Alliance Church)

WHY should you waste your

time and have yourself left unserved just because you cannot get the man you want. The Y.M.C.A. Employment Bureau, can furnish you with men of every efficiency and capacity, even experienced com-
pares with good securities.

Russian Lady Dentist

Miss. A. Gauhman. 20 Nanking Road. Time 9-12: 2-6. Tel. 1916.

The Hing Wah Paste Mfg. Company, Limited

Problem of high cost of living solved. Our Macaroni, Paste Star, Vermicelli in coil and all soup stuffs, etc., are made from the choicest ingredients with the latest foreign-made machinery under the most hygienic conditions.

People living in China should consume the products of local industries, especially food stuffs.

We guarantee our goods are cheaper and fresher than imported goods.

Our goods have been examined and certified by the Hongkong Government Chemist.

Samples on application. 71 North Soochow Road. Telephone Central 3385.

PARENTS AND GUARDIANS

Why worry about the success of your boys in their examinations?

Their success does not depend upon their ability or their knowledge of the subject. There are far more important factors. Apply to me and you shall be fully informed. I can assure the success of your boys, if you follow my instructions.

ROOM 52 GREAT EASTERN HOTEL

American Men's and Children's SHOES FOR SALE

Room 129 Kalee Hotel. Hours 1 to 2 p.m., 4 to 5 p.m.

Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation

SHANGHAI BRANCH

Notice is hereby given that the Register of Shares of the Corporation, at this Branch, will be closed from the 10th to the 22nd February, both days inclusive, during which period no transfer of shares can be effected. By order of the Court of Directors, R. R. HYND, Sub-Manager.

NOTICE OF REMOVAL

The General Electric Co. (of China), Ltd.

From January 30th our Offices, Godowns, and Electrical Showroom will be at Nos. 1 and 2 Ningpo Road.

EDEN HOSPITAL

Dept. of Venereal Diseases. 3372 Nanking Road. (Opp. Lloyd Road). Hours: 10-12; 2-4 except Sunday. Special consideration to men in uniform.

Valuable Ground For Sale

A valuable and large piece of ground, about 3,000 Fangs, for sale, suitable for the erection of various kinds of factories or workshops. It is situated outside the South Gate (business centre); its front being on the Bund of the "Hsiang River" and backing on the Railway. The price is quite moderate. Please address letters to Mr. Tsai Cheung-fu, No. 20, Sha Ho Street, of South Gate, Changsha, Hunan.

T. Ichiki & Co.

Dealer in Musical Instruments and Music. Y. 38, North Szechuen Road.

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Refracting and Manufacturing



Crookes, Torics, AND KRYPTOKS

CHINESE OPTICAL CO.

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Amusements

ISIS THEATRE

PROGRAMME for Saturday and Sunday, 1st and 2nd February

"The Mystery Ship" 1st and 2nd Episodes

Three High-Class Comedies

Programme for Monday 3rd February

"Who is Number One?"

And also the Final Episode of "The Black Box"

Also showing "The Super-Feature"

"A Mormon Maid" Five Parts.

Matinees, Today, 1st February Sunday, 2nd February

On Monday, Tuesday, Wednesday, Thursday and Friday next.

OLYMPIC THEATRE

Wednesday, Feb. 5th and Saturday, Feb. 8th

TWO PIANO RECITALS

will be given by THE FAMOUS ITALIAN PIANIST

MARIO PACI

Full Grand Steinway Piano is supplied by the Firm for his tour. Booking now open at Moutrie's.

Direction: A. STROK.

ASTOR HOUSE

TONIGHT TONIGHT

GALA CONCERT

BY THE FAMOUS ZIMRO SEXTETTE

(In aid of the Jewish Temple of Arts, to be built in Palestine)

After the Concert there will be a GRAND BALL

ADMISSION: \$3. Booking at Moutrie's and Astor House.

CARPETS

Come and see us before buying elsewhere. Our prices are the lowest; our goods are the best.

TIENTSIN CARPETS AND RUGS Sheep or Camel Hair

Made to order from customers' designs.

HWA YENG FACTORY 127 Peking Road

Amusements

Lyceum Theatre

CHARLES HOWITT and A. PHILLIPS COMPANY

TONIGHT

The great Canadian drama "Tiger's Cub"

Monday, 3rd: H. Annersley Vachell's Great Play

"The Case of Lady Camber"

Tuesday, 4th: The Sparking Comedy "A Pair of Silk Stockings"

Wednesday, 5th: Walter Howard's Famous Drama

"The Story of the Rosary"

Thursday, 6th: The Charming "Three Generation" play

(By Request) "Milestones"

Owing to the holidays, the plans will be open at the Lyceum Theater on Monday, 3rd and Tuesday, 4th, in the Box Office, from 10 a.m. to 4 p.m. instead of at Messrs. Moutrie's.

USUAL PRICES Booking at Moutrie's.

AMUSEMENTS

APOLLO THEATRE

Today, February 1st and 2nd

A FEAST OF GOOD VAUDEVILLE

Mlle. BLANCHE ROSSETTI, Mons. ARTHUR BAROEN

The ever classical duo in an OPERATIC REPERTOIRE

B-heme - Faust - Tosca - Il Trovatore

Miss TESSIE TURNER in new Jazz Songs

The inimitable - FREDONY - the master - in a bunch of new comedies -

SEE HIS DANCING SKELETON A scream from start to finish

Wm. Fox Presents BERTHA KALICH

The only woman in the world to equal Sarah Bernhardt.

IN "SLANDER"

A modern society Photo-Drama that every woman should see and man study

It is another Great Fox Picture

AMERICAN WAR NEWS

Matinee, Today at 4 p.m. "THE COUNT OF MONTE CRISTO"

Final Epoch "PUNISHMENT"

Matinee, Sunday at 3 p.m. FREDONY AND COMPANY

and Chas Ray in "The Clodhopper"

APOLLO THEATRE MONDAY NEXT

F.b. 3rd, 4th & 5th

"THE HOUSE OF HATE"

Episode 16. "The Vial of Death" Episode 17. "The Death Switch"

COME AND RENEW YOUR ACQUAINTANCE WITH PEARL WHITE IN THIS GREAT SERIAL

American War News

MACK SENNETT'S BUNCH OF BOYS

"THE SCOUNDRELS TALL"

Two reels of undiluted mirth

TONIGHT AND TOMORROW

Saturday Feb. 1st Sunday, February 2nd

FREDONY & COMPANY

AND BERTHA KALICH IN "SLANDER"

Matinee, Today at 4 p.m. "The Count of Monte Cristo"

Final Epoch "Punishment"

Matinee, Sunday at 3 p.m. Fredony & Co.

and "The Clodhopper"

Special Matinee, Monday 3 p.m. "SIMON THE JESTER"

VICTORIA THEATRE

TONIGHT PAULINE FREDERICK

In "The Love That Lives"

In Five Parts

Matinee, Today at 4 p.m. Showing "THE GREAT SECRET"

Matinee on Sunday Showing "THE LOVE THAT LIVES"

and "THE RED ACE"

OLYMPIC THEATRE

TONIGHT MARGUERITE CLARK

In "The Valentine Girl"

IN SIX PARTS

Matinee, Today at 3:15 p.m. Showing "The Little Soldier Girl"

MATINEE, SUNDAY Showing "The Valentine Girl"

Showing

Showing

Showing

Showing

Showing

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Showing

SHANGHAI-NANKING RAILWAY ABRIDGED TIME TABLE

Shanghai North To Nanking—Up (Main Line) Nanking To Shanghai North—Down

STATIONS	Local	Express	Fast	Slow	Local	Express	Fast	Slow	Local	Express	Fast	Slow	Local	Express	Fast	Slow	Local	Express	Fast	Slow
SHANGHAI	7.55	8.10	8.40	9.00	10.00	10.30	10.50	11.00	11.30	11.40	12.00	12.30	12.40	13.00	13.30	13.40	14.00	14.30	14.40	15.00
SOOCHOW	8.15	8.40	8.50	9.10	10.10	10.40	10.50	11.10	11.40	11.50	12.10	12.40	12.50	13.10	13.40	13.50	14.10	14.40	14.50	15.10
WUJIANG	8.35	8.50	9.00	9.20	10.20	10.50	11.00	11.20	11.50	12.00	12.20	12.50	13.00	13.20	13.50	14.00	14.20	14.50	15.00	15.20
CHANGCHOW	8.55	9.10	9.20	9.40	10.40	11.10	11.20	11.40	12.10	12.20	12.40	13.10	13.20	13.40	14.10	14.20	14.40	15.10	15.20	15.40
YANGTUNG	9.15	9.30	9.40	9.60	10.60	11.30	11.40	11.60	12.30	12.40	12.60	13.30	13.40	13.60	14.30	14.40	14.60	15.30	15.40	15.60
CHINKIANG	9.35	9.50	10.00	10.20	11.20	11.50	12.00	12.20	12.50	13.00	13.20	13.50	13.60	13.80	14.50	15.00	15.20	15.50	16.00	16.20
NANKING	9.55	10.10	10.20	10.40	11.40	12.10	12.20	12.40	13.10	13.20	13.40	14.10	14.20	14.40	15.10	15.20	15.40	16.10	16.20	16.40
PUKOW	10.15	10.30	10.40	10.60	11.60	12.30	12.40	12.60	13.30	13.40	13.60	14.30	14.40	14.60	15.30	15.40	15.60	16.30	16.40	16.60
TSINANFU	10.35	10.50	11.00	11.20	12.20	12.50	13.00	13.20	13.50	13.60	13.80	14.50	15.00	15.20	15.50	16.00	16.20	16.50	17.00	17.20
TIENSIN	10.55	11.10	11.20	11.40	12.40	13.10	13.20	13.40	14.10	14.20	14.40	15.10	15.20	15.40	16.10	16.20	16.40	17.10	17.20	17.40
PEKING	11.15	11.30	11.40	11.60	12.60	13.30	13.40	13.60	14.30	14.40	14.60	15.30	15.40	15.60	16.30	16.40	16.60	17.30	17.40	17.60

R. Restaurant Cars. *Connects at Pukow with the through Siberian service. S. Sleeping Cars.

Woosung Forts to Shanghai North—Up (BRANCH LINE) Shanghai North to Woosung Forts—Down

NORTH ..arr.	7.25	8.40	11.25	10	10.10	6.5	8.45	27.8	22.05	PORTS ..arr.	6.41	8.05	10.40	13.00	14.35	15.05	15.05	15.45	21.5
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GENERAL SHIPPING NEWS

Future Sailings

FOR AMERICA AND CANADA

Date	Time	Destination	Ship's Name	Flag	Agents
Jan. 1	—	Vancouver	Stanley Dollar	Br. R. D. & Co.	Br. R. D. & Co.
Feb. 1	—	Vancouver	Harold Dollar	Br. R. D. & Co.	Br. R. D. & Co.
Feb. 1	—	San Francisco	Ecuador	Am. P.M.S.S. Co.	Am. P.M.S.S. Co.
Feb. 1	—	San Francisco	Sibata Maru	Jap. T. K. K.	Jap. T. K. K.
Feb. 15	—	San Francisco	China	Am. C.M.S.S. Co.	Am. C.M.S.S. Co.
Feb. 22	—	Vancouver	Tenyo Maru	Jap. T. K. K.	Jap. T. K. K.
Feb. 22	—	New York via Panama	Empress of Russia	Br. J.P.M. & Co.	Br. J.P.M. & Co.
Mar. 1	—	San Francisco	Bloemfontein	Am. C.M.S.S. Co.	Am. C.M.S.S. Co.
Mar. 1	—	Tacoma, etc.	Africa Maru	Jap. O. S. K.	Jap. O. S. K.
Mar. 8	—	San Francisco	Shinyo Maru	Jap. T. K. K.	Jap. T. K. K.
Mar. 31	—	Seattle, etc.	Pushimi Maru	Jap. N. Y. K.	Jap. N. Y. K.

FOR JAPAN PORTS

Feb. 7	—	Nagasaki, Kobe & Y. Hama	Kokura Maru	Jap. N. Y. K.
Feb. 15	—	Moji, Kobe & Osaka	Yui Maru	Jap. N. Y. K.
Feb. 15	—	Moji, Kobe & Osaka	Kasuga Maru	Jap. N. Y. K.
Feb. 12	—	Moji, Kobe & Osaka	Takeshima Maru	Jap. N. Y. K.
Feb. 18	—	Nagasaki, Kobe & Y. Hama	Chikugo Maru	Jap. N. Y. K.
Feb. 23	—	Kobe	Iyo Maru	Jap. N. Y. K.

FOR EUROPE INDIA, STRAITS, ETC.

Feb. 1	—	London	Tajima Maru	Jap. N. Y. K.
Feb. 1	—	Marseilles	Yui Maru	Jap. N. Y. K.
Feb. 1	—	Marseilles	Yui Maru	Jap. N. Y. K.
Feb. 1	—	Bombay	Horne Maru	Jap. O. S. K.
Feb. 11	—	London, etc.	Mishima Maru	Jap. N. Y. K.
Feb. 15	—	London	Telera Maru	Br. B. & S.
Feb. 15	—	Liverpool	Agamemnon	Br. P. & O.S.N. Co.
Feb. 17	—	London, etc.	Nere	Br. P. & O.S.N. Co.
Feb. 17	—	Liverpool	Sado Maru	Jap. N. Y. K.
Feb. 22	—	London, etc.	Celebes Maru	Jap. O. S. K.
Feb. 23	—	Liverpool	Victor	Br. B. & S.
Feb. 23	—	Marseilles	Luzon Maru	Jap. O. S. K.
Feb. 23	—	London	Glenavoy	Br. Glen Line
Mar. 8	—	London, etc.	Novara	Br. P. & O.S.N. Co.
Mar. 8	—	London, etc.	Br. Glen Line	Br. Glen Line
Mar. 17	—	London	Hysan	Br. B. & S.
Mar. 17	—	London, etc.	Pyrrhus	Br. B. & S.
Mar. 17	—	Marseilles	Alps Maru	Jap. O. S. K.
Mar. 17	—	Marseilles	Andre Lebon	Fr. M.M.

FOR SOUTHERN PORTS

Feb. 2	4.30	Ningpo	Hsin Ningshao	Chl. N.E.S. Co.
Feb. 4	4.30	Ningpo	Kiangtse	Chl. C.M.S.N. Co.
Feb. 4	4.30	Amoy, S'ow & H'kong	Yingchow	Br. B. & S.
Feb. 4	4.30	Amoy, S'ow & H'kong	Sinkiang	Br. B. & S.
Feb. 4	4.30	Amoy, S'ow & H'kong	Suiyang	Br. B. & S.
Feb. 4	4.30	Amoy, S'ow & H'kong	Colombia	Am. P.M.S.N. Co.
Feb. 4	4.30	Amoy, S'ow & H'kong	Tea	Br. B. & S.
Feb. 4	4.30	Amoy, S'ow & H'kong	Hsin Peking	Br. B. & S.
Feb. 4	4.30	Amoy, S'ow & H'kong	Kaifong	Br. B. & S.

FOR NORTHERN PORTS

Feb. 1	1.00	Chinwangtao	Chihli	Br. B. & S.
Feb. 1	1.00	Dairen	Sakaki Maru	Jap. S.M.R.
Feb. 1	1.00	Tsingtao	Taipei Maru	Jap. S.M.R.
Feb. 1	1.00	Tsingtao	Ishtar Maru	Jap. S.M.R.
Feb. 1	1.00	Tsingtao	Kobe Maru	Jap. S.M.R.

FOR RIVER PORTS

Feb. 1	M.N.	Hankow, etc.	Wuchang	Br. B. & S.
Feb. 1	M.N.	Hankow, etc.	Kweliang	Chl. C.M.S.N. Co.
Feb. 1	M.N.	Hankow, etc.	Wenchow	Br. B. & S.
Feb. 1	M.N.	Hankow, etc.	Tatung	Br. B. & S.
Feb. 1	M.N.	Hankow, etc.	Taiwan	Chl. J. M. & Co.
Feb. 1	M.N.	Hankow, etc.	Taipei	Jap. N.K.K.
Feb. 1	M.N.	Hankow, etc.	Kiangtse	Chl. C.M.S.N. Co.
Feb. 1	M.N.	Hankow, etc.	Nanyang Maru	Jap. N.K.K.
Feb. 1	M.N.	Hankow, etc.	Loongwo	Br. J. M. & Co.
Feb. 1	M.N.	Hankow, etc.	Luenho	Br. B. & S.
Feb. 1	M.N.	Hankow, etc.	Wuhsung	Chl. C.M.S.N. Co.
Feb. 1	M.N.	Hankow, etc.	Kiangtse	Chl. C.M.S.N. Co.
Feb. 1	M.N.	Hankow, etc.	Suiyang Maru	Jap. N.K.K.
Feb. 1	M.N.	Hankow, etc.	Kiangtse	Chl. C.M.S.N. Co.
Feb. 1	M.N.	Hankow, etc.	Luenho	Br. J. M. & Co.
Feb. 1	M.N.	Hankow, etc.	Suiwo	Br. J. M. & Co.
Feb. 1	M.N.	Hankow, etc.	Poyang	Br. B. & S.
Feb. 1	M.N.	Hankow, etc.	Chungking	Br. B. & S.

*A.M. N.M.—MIDNIGHT. D.L.—DAYLIGHT.

Men-of-War In Port

Section	Date	From	Name	Flag	Rating	Tons	Gun	Man	Commander
W.T.W.	Oct. 10	—	Sinpe	Br. g-b	Am. g-b	—	—	—	—
W.T.W.	Oct. 10	—	Villalobos	Br. g-b	Am. g-b	—	—	—	—
W.T.W.	Oct. 10	—	Nightingale	Br. g-b	Am. g-b	—	—	—	—
PAOBI	Oct. 18	—	Sel. Caboto	Br. g-b	Am. g-b	—	—	—	—
—	—	—	Kiangtse	Chl. g-b	Am. g-b	—	—	—	—
—	—	—	Taiwan	Chl. g-b	Am. g-b	—	—	—	—
—	—	—	Kansien	Chl. g-b	Am. g-b	—	—	—	—
—	—	—	Chienan	Chl. g-b	Am. g-b	—	—	—	—
ENB	Nov. 8	—	Kinsba	Br. g-b	Am. g-b	—	—	—	—
—	Nov. 15	—	Chienan	Chl. g-b	Am. g-b	—	—	—	—
—	Nov. 11	—	Fukeng	Chl. g-b	Am. g-b	—	—	—	—
—	Dec. 21	—	Quiro	Am. g-b	Am. g-b	—	—	—	—
—	Jan. 7	—	Woodcock	Br. g-b	Am. g-b	—	—	—	—
—	Jan. 11	—	Boe	Br. g-b	Am. g-b	—	—	—	—
—	Jan. 17	—	Saga	Jap. g-b	Am. g-b	—	—	—	—

Vessels Loading

For River Ports

HANKOW & PORTS.—The China Navigation Co.'s Steamer Wuchang, Captain Pickard, will leave on Saturday, February 1, at about 12 o'clock midnight. For Freight or Passage, apply to BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE, Agents, Tel. No. 77.

HANKOW & PORTS.—The Str. Kwei Lee, Captain J. Banett, will leave on Sunday night. For Freight or Passage, apply to C.M.S.N. Co.

HANKOW & PORTS.—The China Navigation Co.'s Steamer Tatung, Captain C. C. Williams, will leave from the French Bund on Monday, February 3, at about 12 o'clock midnight. For Freight or Passage, apply to BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE, Agents French Bund. Freight Tel. No. 77, Passage Tel. No. 401.

HANKOW & PORTS.—The Co's Str. Talc Maru, Captain G. Kawamura, will be despatched from N.K.K. Pootung Wharf on Monday, February 3, at about 12 o'clock midnight. For Freight or Passage, apply to THE NISSHIN KISEN KAISHA, No. 5 The Bund.

HANKOW & PORTS.—The Indo-China Steam Navigation Co.'s Chartered Steamer Hwah Lee, tons 1,151, will leave on Monday, February 3, at about 12 o'clock midnight. For Freight or Passage, apply to JARDINE, MATHESON & Co., Ltd., General Managers, Passengers Tel. No. 240. Freight Tel. No. 250.

HANKOW & PORTS.—The Indo-China Steam Navigation Co.'s Str. Loongwo, tons 2,925, Capt. Findelson, will leave on Tuesday, February 4, at about 12 o'clock midnight. For Freight or Passage, apply to JARDINE, MATHESON & Co., Ltd., General Managers, Passengers Tel. No. 240. Freight Tel. No. 250.

HANKOW & PORTS.—The China Navigation Co.'s Steamer Poyang, Captain Carnaghan, will leave from the French Bund on Friday, February 7, at about 12 o'clock midnight. For Freight or Passage, apply to BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE, Agents French Bund. Freight Tel. No. 77, Passage Tel. No. 401.

HANKOW & PORTS.—The Indo-China Steam Navigation Co.'s Str. Suwo, tons 2,671, Captain Smith, will leave on Friday, February 7, at about 12 o'clock midnight. For Freight or Passage, apply to JARDINE, MATHESON & Co., Ltd., General Managers, Passengers Tel. No. 240. Freight Tel. No. 250.

HANKOW & PORTS.—The China Navigation Co.'s Steamer Chungking, Captain J. Meathrel, will leave on Saturday, February 8, at about 12 o'clock midnight. For Freight or Passage, apply to BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE, Agents, Tel. No. 77.

For Southern Ports

NINGPO.—The Str. Kiangtse re-arriving for Chinese New Years on Saturday at Ningpo and will leave on Tuesday afternoon. For Freight or Passage, apply to C.M.S.N. Co.

AMOI, SWATOW & HONGKONG.—The China Navigation Co.'s Str. Yingchow, Capt. E. B. Simons, will leave from the French Bund on Tuesday, February 4, at daylight. For Freight or Passage, apply to BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE, Agents French Bund. Freight Tel. No. 77, Passage Tel. No. 401.

HONGKONG & CANTON.—The China Navigation Co.'s Steamer Sinkiang, Captain C. W. Bedy, will leave from the French Bund direct for the above ports on Tuesday, February 4, at daylight. For Freight or Passage, apply to BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE, Agents, Freight Tel. No. 77, Passage Tel. No. 401.

TAKAO (FORMOSA) via POOCHOW & KEELUNG.—The Steamer Suma Maru, Captain N. Iwamatsu, will be despatched from the Co's Yangtze Wharf on Thursday, February 6, at daylight. The steam-launch conveying passengers on board will leave the jetty in front of the Nishin Kisen Kaisha at 10 o'clock on the same day. For Freight or Passage, please apply to THE OSAKA SHOSHEN KAISHA, No. 4, The Bund. Tel. No. Central 4234 & 4235.

AMOI, HONGKONG & CANTON.—The China Navigation Co.'s Steamer Suiyang, Captain J. Gibbs, will leave from the French Bund direct for the above ports on Thursday, February 6, at daylight. For Freight or Passage, apply to BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE, Agents, Freight Tel. No. 77, Passage Tel. No. 401.

SWATOW & HONGKONG.—The China Navigation Co.'s Steamer Tein, Captain A. J. Scott, will leave from the French Bund on Sunday, February 8, at daylight. For Freight or Passage, apply to BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE, Agents French Bund. Freight Tel. No. 77, Passage Tel. No. 401.

For Northern Ports

DAIREN via TSINGTAO.—The Steamer Kohoku Maru, Captain M. Tsubaki, will be despatched from the Co's Yangtze Wharf on Sunday, February 9, at daylight. The steam-launch conveying passengers on board will leave the jetty in front of the Nishin Kisen Kaisha at 10 o'clock on the same day. For Freight or Passage, please apply to THE OSAKA SHOSHEN KAISHA, No. 4, The Bund. Tel. No. Central 4234 & 4235.

For Foreign Ports

LONDON.—The Steamer Borneo Maru, Captain Y. Ishikawa, will be despatched from the Co's No. 9 Buoy Wharf on Sunday, February 2, for Freight please apply to THE OSAKA SHOSHEN KAISHA, No. 4, The Bund. Tel. No. 4234 & 4235.

LONDON.—The Steamer Celebes Maru, Captain T. Nemo, will be despatched from the Co's No. 9 Buoy Wharf on Saturday, Feb. 22, at daylight. For Freight or Passage, apply to THE OSAKA SHOSHEN KAISHA, No. 4, The Bund. Tel. No. 4234 & 4235.

SAN FRANCISCO via NAGASAKI, INLAND SEA, KOBE, YOKOHAMA & HONOLULU.—The S.S. Sherva Maru, 20,000 tons, Captain Y. Maki, will be despatched on Monday, February 3, tender conveying passengers and mails will leave Customs Jetty at 4 p.m. For Freight or Passage, apply to TOYO KISEN KAISHA, T. N. Alexander, Manager.

MARSEILLES.—The Str. Luzon Maru, Captain D. Iamigumi, will be despatched from the Co's No. 9 Buoy Wharf on end of Feb. at daylight. For Freight please apply to THE OSAKA SHOSHEN KAISHA, No. 4, The Bund. Tel. No. 4234 & 4235.

TAKOMA and SEATTLE CALIF. via VICTORIA B. C. via NAGASAKI, KOBE, YOKOHAMA, SHIMIZU & YOKOHAMA.—The Osaka Shosen Kaisha's Steamer Africa Maru, Captain H. Yamamoto, will be despatched on Sunday, March 2, through Bills of Lading are granted to ports and overland points connecting with the Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul Railway Co., at Seattle and Tacoma. Consular invoices must accompany overland shipment to U.S.A. The steam-launch conveying passengers on board will leave the Customs Jetty at 10 o'clock on the same day. For Freight or Passage, please apply to THE OSAKA SHOSHEN KAISHA, No. 4, The Bund. Tel. No. 4234 & 4235.

C. N. C. CHINA NAVIGATION CO., LTD. YANGTSE RIVER & CHINA COAST PORTS. FAST SCHEDULE SERVICES.

FOR CHINKIANG, NANKING, WU, KIUKIANG and HANKOW.—S.S. Woosung, Luenyi, Nganlin, Poyang, Tatung, Wuchang and Chungking. Sailing from the French Bund at midnight (except Chungking which sails from Pootung at midnight). These steamers connect at Hankow with the Company's regular sailings on the Middle Yangtze and Hunan Lines.

The steamers Wuchang and Chungking are specially fitted to handle heavy lifts, etc., but have no accommodation for Foreign passengers.

Regular sailings every Tuesday, Wednesday, Friday and Saturday and every third Monday and Thursday.

FOR WEIHAIWEI, CHEFOO and TIENSIN (and Peking via TIENSIN).—S.S. Tungchow, Fengtien, Shantung and Shengking. Sailing from the French Bund.

Regular sailings every Tuesday and Saturday and every alternate Thursday.

FOR AMOI, SWATOW, HONGKONG and CANTON.—S.S. Suiyang, Sinking, Yingchow, Sigan and Kaifong. Sailing from the French Bund. Weekly service every Thursday to Amoy and every Sunday to Swatow. Connections at Hongkong with services to Philippines and Australian ports will be advised upon application.

Regular sailings every Tuesday, Thursday and Sunday mornings.

FOR NINGPO.—S.S. Hsin Peking. Sailing from the French Bund.

Regular sailings every Monday, Wednesday and Friday at 4.30 p.m.

The above steamers have Electric Light throughout and are fitted with Electric Fans and Steam Heaters in State Rooms and Dining Saloons, and are otherwise completely equipped for the comfort and convenience of passengers.

For further particulars regarding Sailings, Passage Rates, etc., see "THE TAIKOO SHIPPING GAZETTE" obtainable from the undersigned, or from The International Sleeping Car and Express Trains Co. (Astor House), or from Messrs. Thomas Cook and Son, Russian Asiatic Bank Buildings, 15 The Bund.

BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE

Agents, 21-23 French Bund. Freight: Telephone Central 77. Passage: Telephone Central 401.

PACIFIC MAIL S.S. CO.

"SUNSHINE BELT" Trans-Pacific Service BY the New, 14,000 Ton, Oil Burning Steamers "ECUADOR" "VENEZUELA" "COLOMBIA"

AMERICAN REGISTRY

SAILINGS FROM SHANGHAI (Subject to Change)

For San Francisco via Kobe, Yokohama and Honolulu	For Hongkong via Manila
S.S. Ecuador Feb. 1	S.S. Colombia Feb. 8
S.S. Colombia Mar. 1	S.S. Venezuela Mar. 28

Steamers equipped with most modern improvements for the safety and comfort of passengers. One and two bed staterooms only. No Upper Berths. Tickets interchangeable with Canadian Pacific Ocean Services, Ltd. and Toyo Kisen Kaisha.

East India Service By the Modern, Oil Burning Steamers "COLUSA" 16,000 tons "SANTA CRUZ" 15,000 tons

AMERICAN REGISTRY

SAILINGS FROM MANILA (Subject to Change)

For Colombo via Singapore and Calcutta	For San Francisco via Cuba and Honolulu
S.S. Colusa Mar. 12	S.S. Santa Cruz Mar. 1
S.S. Santa Cruz May 1	S.S. Colusa May 1

Safety and comfort of passengers our first consideration. For information of freight or passage apply to PACIFIC MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY 1-B Nanking Road, Palace Hotel Building, Telephone Central 5056 Cable Address "Solano"

O. S. K. OSAKA SHOSHEN KAISHA Osaka Mercantile Steamship Co.

Under Mail Contract with the Imperial Japanese Government SAILINGS FROM SHANGHAI (Subject to Alteration)

FOR LONDON (via Hongkong, Singapore and Port Said) arr. leave
*BORNEO MARU (10,000 tons) Capt. Y. Ishikawa, Feb. 1 Feb. 2
*CELEBES MARU (12,000 tons) Capt. J. Nemoto, Feb. 20 Feb. 22
*ALPS MARU (15,000 tons) Capt. T. Yamaguchi, Mar. 1
FOR MARSEILLES (via Hongkong and Singapore).
*LUZON MARU (8,000 tons) Capt. D. Imaizumi, Beginning of March

FOR NORTH AMERICA (Tacoma, Seattle and Vancouver via Nagasaki, Kobe, and Yokohama).
In connection with the Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul Ry. arr. leave.
*AFRICA MARU (18,000 tons) Capt. H. Yamamoto, Mar. 1 Mar. 2
FOR HONGKONG
*MEXICO MARU (12,000 tons) Capt. K. Komura, Mar. 4 Mar. 5
FOR NORTH CHINA PORTS (Tientsin and Dairen),
*KOHOKU MARU (5,000 tons) Capt. M. Tsubaki, Feb. 7 Feb. 9
FOR SOUTH CHINA PORTS and FORMOSA (Fuchow, Keelung and Takao).
*SUMA MARU (3,200 tons) Capt. N. Iwamatsu, Feb. 4 Feb. 6

*Fully booked for passage.

The Company also runs numerous steamers from Japan to Europe, South America, South Africa, Australia, India, Java, China, Korea, Vladivostok and also between the principal ports in Japan. Through freight booked from Shanghai.

No accommodation for passage.

For freight, passage and further information, please apply to—

H. SHIMAMURA, OSAKA SHOSHEN KAISHA
Manager, Union Building, 4 The Bund
O.S.K. Yangtze Wharf, Wayide, Tel. Nos. Central 4234 and 4235.
Tel. Nos. East 208 and 209, Tel. Address: SHOSHEN, SHANGHAI

CANADIAN PACIFIC OCEAN SERVICES LIMITED

PACIFIC QUICKEST TIME ACROSS THE PACIFIC EMPRESS OF RUSSIA Shanghai to Vancouver—MARCH 1st Subsequent Sailings from Shanghai

For Vancouver via Nagasaki, Kobe and Yokohama	For Hongkong via Manila
Empress of Asia Mar. 20	Monteagle Feb. 18
Monteagle Apr. 9	Empress of Asia Mar. 15
Empress of Russia Apr. 20	Empress of Russia Apr. 12
Empress of Asia May 24	Empress of Asia May 19
Monteagle June 14	Monteagle May 31
Empress of Russia June 21	Empress of Russia June 7

*Monteagle calls at Moji. *Monteagle proceeds direct to Hongkong.

DOMINION EXPRESS TRAVELLERS' CHEQUES SOLD At daily rates of exchange. [Can be cashed in any city in America.] For further information regarding passenger fares, sailings, etc., apply to G. M. JACKSON General Agent, Passenger Department, 19-A The Bund, Palace Hotel Building, Tel. Central 132.

L. E. N. RYAN, Agent, Corner Peking and Yuen Ming Yuen Roads, Tel. Central 181.

T. K. K. SHANGHAI BRANCH OFFICE TOYO KISEN KAISHA (ORIENTAL STEAMSHIP COMPANY.)

Imperial Japanese and U. S. M. Line to San Francisco from Shanghai via Nagasaki, Kobe, Yokohama and Honolulu.

SEMI-TROPICAL ROUTE

PROPOSED SAILINGS FROM SHANGHAI

SIBERIA MARU For San Francisco	February 3
TENYO MARU For San Francisco	February 15
SHINYO MARU For San Francisco	March 8

FOR HONGKONG DIRECT

All the steamers of this Company are thoroughly modern and up-to-date. Equipped with Wireless Telegraph, Submarine Signals, Laundry, Children's Nursery, Ladies' Lounge, and all other modern improvements for safety and comfort. String Orchestra, Moving Picture Performances, Deck Dances. Service and Cuisine unexcelled.

Lay-over privileges allowed at all ports of call. Interchangeable with steamers of the Pacific Mail Steamship Company and Canadian Pacific Ocean Services, Ltd.

Railway transportation between Nagasaki, Kobe and Yokohama may be had on application to the Purser.

T. N. ALEXANDER, Manager, North China Insurance Co.'s Buildings 'Phone, Central 3229 (Entrance, 71 Szechuen Road.)

CHINA MAIL S.S. CO., LTD. THE AMERICAN STEAMERS

"NANKING" AND "CHINA" (15,000 TONS) (10,200 TONS) WILL SAIL FROM SHANGHAI FOR SAN FRANCISCO VIA NAGASAKI, YOKOHAMA AND HONOLULU

S.S. "CHINA" FEB.	9th
S.S. "NANKING" MARCH	30th

*S.S. "Nanking" does not call at Nagasaki.

FOR HONGKONG VIA MANILA

S.S. "NANKING" MARCH	11th
S.S. "CHINA" APRIL	9th

For further information regarding passenger fares, sailings, freight rates, etc., apply to F. C. CHARMAN, Acting Agt., CORNER SZECHUEN & KIUKIANG ROADS PHONE CENTRAL 4773

JAMES MAGILL & Co. Cargo delivered at any Address in Shanghai. Furniture and Carriage Packaged for Shipment by Expert Packers. SHIPPING AND FORWARDING AGENTS. Telephone 1945 83, Szechuen Road

SHIPPING

N. Y. K.

NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA

(Japan Mail Steamship Co.)

Under Mail Contract with the Imperial Japanese Government

SAILINGS FROM SHANGHAI

(Subject to Alteration)

EUROPEAN LINE

For Hongkong, Singapore, Penang, Colombo, Suez, Port Said, and England:

Tons	Capt.	Ship	Feb. 15
18,000	S. Murasumi	MISHIMA MARU	Feb. 15
12,500	T. Hori	SADO MARU	Feb. 17

AMERICAN LINE

Via Pacific, calling at Hongkong, Manila, Shanghai, Nagasaki, Kobe, Yokohama, Victoria, B. C., and Seattle, Washington.

Tons	Capt.	Ship	March 31
21,000	T. Iriawa	FUSHIMA MARU	March 31
21,000	J. Teranaka	SUWA MARU	May 9

SHANGHAI-YOKOHAMA LINE

(Via Nagasaki, Moji and Kobe.)

Tons	Capt.	Ship	Feb. 7
4,500	S. Ito	KOKURA MARU	Feb. 7
7,000	T. Nakajima	YAMASHIRO MARU	Feb. 14
5,000	M. Taniguchi	CHIKUGO MARU	Feb. 18

MOJI, KOBE AND OSAKA LINE

Tons	Capt.	Ship	Feb. 5
7,000	R. Ozaki	OMI MARU	Feb. 5
7,000	K. Itouno	KASUGA MARU	Feb. 8
4,500	R. Arakida	TAKESHIMA MARU	Feb. 12
7,000	R. Arakida	YAWATA MARU	Feb. 15

KOBE TO SEATTLE

Tons	Capt.	Ship	Feb. 4
16,000	K. Inatsu	ATSUTA MARU	Feb. 4

FOR JAPAN

Tons	Capt.	Ship	Feb. 23
12,500	K. Asakawa	IYO MARU	Feb. 23

FOR HONGKONG

Tons	Capt.	Ship	June 29
19,000	I. Noma	KATORI MARU	June 29

FOR MANILA AND HONGKONG

Tons	Capt.	Ship	Mar. 3
21,000	J. Iriawa	FUSHIMI MARU	Mar. 3

AUSTRALIAN LINE

Regular Four-Weekly Service between Japan ports and Australia (calling at Hongkong and Manila).

Tons	Capt.	Ship	Feb. 3
10,000		NIKKO MARU	Feb. 3
13,000		KAMAKURA MARU	Feb. 10
14,000		TANGO MARU	Mar. 26

CALCUTTA LINE

Regular Fortnightly Service between Yokohama and Calcutta (calling at Shanghai on homeward voyage).

BOMBAY LINE

Regular Fortnightly Service between Kobe and Bombay (calling at Shanghai on homeward voyage).

The Company also runs numerous steamers from Japan to China and Korean ports and Vladivostok, and also between the principal ports in Japan.

For freight, passage and further information apply to T. IBUKIYAMA, Manager, Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

Tel. Address: Yusen, Shanghai.

SOUTH MANCHURIA RAILWAY

Important Section in the Tokyo-Peking-Harbin-Shanghai Routes.

Operating all Lines in South Manchuria and Chosen East of Mukden

CIRCULAR TOURS FOR CHINA, SOUTH MANCHURIA, CHOSŌN, AND JAPAN.

Route from Shanghai:

Shanghai — Nanking — Tientsin — Peking — Tientsin — or Hankow — Mukden — (Port Arthur — Dairen — Mukden) — Seoul — Fusan — Shimonsu — Nagasaki — Shanghai, Or vice versa.

Reduced Rate: About 30%. Validity: 4 months.

Issued by principal stations on railway lines en route, the Nippon Yusen Kaisha, the Nishin Kisen Kaisha, and the principal Ticket Agents.

OVERLAND TOURS FOR CHINA, SOUTH MANCHURIA, CHOSŌN, AND JAPAN.

Route from Shanghai:

Shanghai — Nanking — Tientsin — Peking — Tientsin — or Hankow — Mukden — (Port Arthur — Dairen — Mukden) — Seoul — Fusan — Shimonsu — Nagasaki — Shanghai, Or vice versa.

Reduced rate: 30%. Validity, 3 months.

Issued by Agents of the following Steamer Lines:—N.Y.K.; T.K.K.; C.P.O.S.; P.M.S.S.C.

For information and literature, apply to the

SOUTH MANCHURIA RAILWAY COMPANY.

Head Office: Dairen.

Branch Offices: Tokio, Seoul, Harbin, Kirin, Peking and Shanghai.

(Tel. Add.: Mantetsu. Codes: A.B.C. 5th Ed., A1, and Lieber's.)

Provision Prices

In Local Market

Prices quoted are in Mexican dollar cents at Hongkong Market as compiled on January 28, 1919.

Butcher's Meat

per lb.	Price
Beef	14-20
Mutton	16-20
Pork	25-30
Veal	25-30

Fish

per lb.	Price
Bream	14-16
Cod	18-20
Mandarin	18-20
Mackerel	25-30
Pomfret	30-40
Salmon	10-18
Smelt	14-16
Sole	18-20
Whitebait	18-20

Game, Poultry And Eggs

each	Price
Deer	\$2.00-\$2.50
Duck	50-90
Eggs	18-24
Fowl	18-20
Turkey	40-45
Geese	\$1.00-\$1.40
Hare	30-35
Partridge	35-40
Pheasant	30-40
Pigeons	20-25
Flower	none
Quail	18-20
Snipe	14-16
Teal	14-16
Wild Duck	30-35
Wild Geese	40-50
Wild Pigeons	10-12
Woodcock	40-50

Fruit

per lb.

per lb.	Price
Apples	12-20
Bananas	6-7
Cherries	none
Chestnuts	10-12
Figs	per doz. none
Grapes	per lb. none
Lemons	each 7-8
Lichees	per lb. none
Mangoes	each none
Mongosteens	per doz. none
Melons	each none
Peaches	per lb. none
Pears	10-12
Perseimons	none
Peeboes	none
Plums	none
Pomegranates	each 15-20
Pineapples	8-10
Strawberries	per lb. none
Walnuts	12-14

Vegetables

per lb.	Price
Artichokes	2-3
Asparagus	per doz. none
Radishes	per bunch 1-2
Spinach	per lb. 3-4
Tomatoes	8-10
Turnips	2-3
French Beans	per lb. 8-10
Broad Beans	8-10
Beetroot	per bunch 3-5
Bamboo Shoots	per lb. 10-12
Cabbages	3-4
Carrots	2-3
Cauliflower	10-20
Celery	per bunch 8-10
Egg Plant	per lb. 6-8
Green Corn	none
Leeks	per bunch 2-3
Mushrooms	per lb. none
Onions	6-8

Paramps

per lb.

per lb.	Price
Peas	10-12
Potatoes	per picul \$1.70-\$2

Grain And Flour

per 50 lbs.	Price
Flour American	per 50 lbs. \$4.00
Flour Australian	" " \$2.25
Flour Shanghai	" " \$2.00
Rice	per 200 lbs. \$7.00

Milk

Foreign dairies per bottle 30 Chinese dairies " 17

Fodder

per 114 lbs.	Price
Barley	\$2.50
Bran	\$2.30

Fuel

per ton	Price
House Coal	Tia. 19.00
Stove Coal	per ton Tia. 23.00
Firewood	per 50 bundles \$1.00

Per 100 articles

\$2.00-4.00 E. KILNER, Chief Inspector.

Passengers Arrived

Per C.M. s.s. Kwangteh from Canton and Hongkong: Rev. Fathers L. P. Mare and S. A. Perren. Per C.M. s.s. Tungwah from Wenchow: Mr. Mitchell. Per N.S. s.s. Hsin Peking from Ningpo: Mr. W. Robbins. Per N.Y.K. s.s. Katori Maru from Manila: Mrs. M. A. T. Jean Louis, Mr. and Mrs. D. Maroulles, Mrs. A. M. Healy, Messrs. E. A. M. Mathe, B. T. Evans, C. Hannings, W. Sprague, C. A. Fraser, C. O. Ford, J. W. Wood, G. H. Seaver, T. B. Barrow, G. Nye, J. H. Waite.

Launch Services

TODAY

The tender Whangpoo conveying passengers and mails on board the M.M.M. s.s. Porpoise will leave the French Mail Jetty at 9 a.m.

Monday, February 3, 1919.

The tender conveying passengers and mails on board the T.K.K. s.s. Siberia Maru will leave the Customs Jetty at 4 p.m.

Tuesday, February 4, 1919.

The tender conveying passengers on board the S.M.R. s.s. Sakaki Maru will leave the Customs Jetty at 12 noon.

Friday, February 7, 1919.

The tender conveying passengers on board the S.M.R. s.s. Kobe Maru will leave the Customs Jetty at 2 p.m.

Sicawei Weather Report

Remarks on the 31st—Overcast and misty weather with snowfall at night in our regions. Strong Northerly winds in Central China and on the coast. The barometers have risen in China and fallen in South of Japan. Morning of the 31st—After the snowfall of the night, the weather remains overcast, misty and gloomy at Shanghai. Barometer still rising with moderate Northerly breezes.

Friday, January 31, 1919.

WEATHER 4 A.M. 9 A.M.

Bar. at 23° F. inches	30.40	30.41
Variation for 24 hrs.	+0.13	+0.05
Variation for 12 hrs.	+0.07	+0.02
Wind—Direction	N	N
Wind—Miles per hour	13.7	15.2
Temperature (Fahr.)	29° 7'	30° 2'
Humidity %	88	79
Nebulosity 0-10	10	10
Rainfall inches (0.01 snow)		

PACIFIC MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY

Trans-Pacific Service

FROM SHANGHAI

S.S. ECLIPSE - (14,000 TONS) April

S.S. ARCHER - (14,000 TONS) April

S.S. WESTVACA (10,000 TONS) May

These cargo steamers will be operated in connection with the

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For further information apply to Agent

Phone: Cent. 5056 1B Nanking Road

DOLLAR LINE

REGULAR TRANS-PACIFIC FREIGHT SERVICE

MANILA — HONGKONG — SHANGHAI

to

VANCOUVER

Sailings For Vancouver

S.S. "HAROLD DOLLAR" ... FEBRUARY

S.S. "BESSIE DOLLAR" ... APRIL

Sailings For San Francisco

S.S. "STANLEY DOLLAR" ... FEBRUARY

S.S. "TANCRED" ... MARCH

Through Railway Bills of Lading issued to the Principal Cities of the United States and Canada.

For further information as to Freight Rates, etc., apply to

THE ROBERT DOLLAR COMPANY

Union Building, Canton Road

TELEPHONE: CENTRAL 2303

THE CHINA PRESS MAIL SCHEDULE

SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 1, 1919

Date and Destination	Per	Chl.	Br.	USA	Rus.	Jap.	Reg.
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Today.

Vatsook and Siberia via Pakow and Harbin (Daily except Sunday)	Train				17.00		17.00
River Ports	Train & Str.	21.00					21.00
Weihaioei and Chefoo	Train	8.00					7.30

Tomorrow.

River Ports	Train & Str.	21.00					21.00
Weihaioei and Chefoo	Train	8.00					7.30

Monday, February 3.

Hongkong	Sinkiang	17.00					12.00
Hongkong and Canton	do	21.00					21.00
Amoy, Swatow and Hongkong	Yingchow	21.00					21.00
Japan, Canada, U.S.A. & Epe, Siberia Maru		15.00					14.30
Japan, H'ulu, Canada, U.S.A. and Epe, via U.S.A.	Siberia Maru	15.00					12.00
N'akdi, Kobe, Ythama, Canada, H'ulu, U.S.A. and Europe	Siberia M.		14.00				13.00
Amoy, Swatow and Hongkong	Yingchow	17.00					12.00
River Ports	Train & Str.	21.00					21.00
Ningpo	Hsin N'cho	15.00					
Tientsin	Train	17.00					12.00
Hankow	do	17.00					12.00

Tuesday, February 4.

Dalny	Sakaki Maru	11.00					10.30
Japan & America	Omi Maru	20.00					19.30

Wednesday, February 5.

Hongkong, S. Colombo, India, Egypt, & U. K. d'm, via Suez	Dunera	17.00					17.00
Amoy, Hongkong & Canton	Suliyang	21.00					21.00
Amoy and Hongkong	do	17.00					
H'kong, S. Ports, A'tralia, Straits, Ceylon, India and Europe	Dunera	17.00					16.30
Foochow	Suma Maru	17.00					
Japan Ports	Omi Maru	17.00					
Swatow, Hongkong & Canton	Talsang	21.00					21.00
Hongkong and Canton	Dunera	17.00					16.30

Friday, February 7.

Manila and Hongkong	Colombia	17.00					
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Saturday, February 8.

Swatow and Hongkong	Teau	17.00					
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A Money orders and parcel post until 1 p.m. B Letters and boxes with declared value 7:30 p.m. Parcel post 4

C Money orders 3 p.m. Registered 5 p.m. on previous day.

Ordinary mails for Tientsin, Peking, Hankow, etc. will close daily at 8 a.m.; express mails at 8:30 a.m.; registered mails at 8 p.m.

Arrivals

Arr

Business and Official Notices

NOTICE

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Shanghai, February 1, 1919.

D. SIFFERT, Consul-General for Belgium.

T. RAASCHOU, Consul-General for Denmark.

A. ARIYOSHI, Consul-General for Japan.

E. D. H. FRASER, Consul-General for Great Britain.

V. GROSSE, Consul-General for Russia.

J. E. HULTMAN, Consul-General for Sweden.

THOMAS SAMMONS, Consul-General for the United States.

J. H. DE REUS, Consul-General for the Netherlands.

G. DE ROSSI, Consul-General for Italy.

JORGE R. DE OLIVEIRA, Consul-General for Portugal and in charge of Cuban Consulate-General.

H. A. WILDEN, Acting Consul-General for France.

T. KNUDTSON, Acting Consul-General for Norway.

HUGO REISS, Consul for Brazil.

JULIO BALENCIA, Consul for Spain.

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Injections of all kinds of vaccine, serums and 1914 (606). Tests of blood.

(Japanese) Dr. WATANABE, A.M., M.D.

21 Haining Road (fifth house from North Szechuen Road).

Tel. North 2279. 17848

The International Recreation Club

OFFICIAL MEETING

(Kiangwan)

3rd, 4th, 5th and 8th February, 1919.

(Monday, Tuesday, Wednesday and Saturday)

The First Sadding Bell will be rung punctually at 11.15 a.m. each day, and Off Day, 8th February, at 1.30 p.m. Tiffin Interval will be after the 4th Race each day.

Tickets of Admission for the three Official Race Days and Off Day to the unreserved part of the Compound only, may be obtained at the Gate or from the Club House, 126 Bubbling Well Road.

PRICE \$3.00 each

Single Day Tickets obtainable at the Gate only. Price \$1.00 each.

Special Trains: 10.45 a.m. 11.25 a.m. 12.25 p.m. 1.00 p.m. 1.30 p.m. 2.00 p.m.

Off Day, 1.00 p.m. 1.20 p.m. 2.00 p.m.

Tiffins will be served by Messrs. Shepherd and Th Tse Shan at the Race Course.

By order,

Y. S. DAY,

Secretary.

21002

COCKTAILS

GORDON'S DRY COCKTAIL GIN

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Elephant Head Old Tom

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A1284 BROADWAY, SHANGHAI

Ball-Bearing Skates, Basket Balls,

Stove Polish, Door Springs

and Vacuum Bottles. 17997

NOTICE OF REMOVAL

The Shanghai Hotels, Limited

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the Registered Office of the Company has this day been removed to the Edward Ezra Buildings (Block "D") No. 14 Kiukiang Road.

By order of the Board,
E. BURROWS,
Secretary.

31st January, 1919. 21030

M. S. Balestrand

The Master and/or Agents of the American Motor Vessel "Balestrand" will not be responsible for any debts contracted by the crew.

N. O. NIELSEN,

Master.

21019

NOTICE OF REMOVAL

I have this day removed my offices to the "Edward Ezra Buildings," Kiukiang Road, Entrance Second Floor.

ELLIS I. EZRA.

Shanghai, 30th January, 1919. 21024

NOTICE OF REMOVAL

We have this day removed our offices to our new buildings, Kiukiang Road, Entrance second floor.

EDWARD EZRA & CO.

Shanghai, 30th January, 1919. 21020

Thos. and Wm. Smith's

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FOR SALE, oil pressing-machines, manufactured by Greenwood & Bolty Company, England, consisting of: 3 separators, 5 rollers, 2 rotary pumps, 6 high and low-pressure accumulators, 6 drying kettles, 12 cylindrical hydraulic-presses, elevators and accessories. For particulars, apply to

HAI FOONG FLOUR MILL

海豐麵粉廠駐滬棧房

U39 Peking Road, Shanghai. 20099

Business and Official Notices are Continued on Page 17

Amusement Advertising will be found on Page 17

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WINDSOR HOUSE, 14-15 Quinsan Gardens. Comfortable rooms front and back, (with bathrooms and verandah), to let. Good table. Telephone North 432.

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TO LET, near Hongkew Park (on tram line), large attic, well-furnished, hot and cold water, telephone, and with or without board. Reasonable offer accepted. Please apply to Box 82, THE CHINA PRESS. 21035 F-4

TO LET, flat and furnished room. Apply to 9 Boundary Lane, North Szechuen Road. 21009 F-1

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TO LET: No. 11 Tifeng Road, at Yu Yuen Road, very modern six roomed residence with attics, tennis court, garage, stabling. Rent Tls. 100. Apply on premises. 21042

TO LET, 101 Avenue Road; detached foreign residence, nine rooms, garden, etc. Tls. 150 per month. Apply to China Realty Co., Ltd., 27 Nanking Road. 21043

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MASSAGE: Russian lady, Petrograd graduate, Swedish treatment, from 4 to 6.30 p.m. No. 12 Park Lane, Mme. Naumova (Near Quinsan Road). 21026

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Telephone 4732

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WANTED, an assistant book-keeper (Chinese). Must write a neat, clear business hand and be accurate at figures, and have a knowledge of double-entry book-keeping. Reply, stating experience and salary required, to Box 89, THE CHINA PRESS. 21047 F-4

WANTED, Chinese assistant with good knowledge of English and Chinese classics. Apply to Box 80, THE CHINA PRESS. 21017 F-4

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FOR SALE, a nearly new L. C. Smith No. 5 typewriter. In excellent condition, and but little used. A bargain for cash. Apply to Box 74, THE CHINA PRESS. 21001 F-1

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Men who can do something and do it well. The whole world over, Trained Men are in demand. There are not enough jobs to go around for the untrained. Lift yourself above the common, job-seeking class. Secure special training in your spare time. Learn to do one thing better than the average man and the world will demand your services.

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—Barristers	—Draughtsman
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FRESH AND PURE
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During the Winter months fresh butter may be despatched to Outports in lots of 10 lbs. and upwards.

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Best Australian
"BULLFINCH" BRAND
"ROSE" BRAND
In 2 lbs. (nom.) tins.
The Australian Produce Co.
GEDDES & CO., LTD.
Agents.
Tel. 344. 5 Peking Road.

THE ASIA BANKING CORPORATION

begs to announce that its offices at 15 Kiukiang Road will open for business on February 7th.

War Superstitions Which Have Come True

When "the Virgin of Albert"
Fell the War Did End,
When "The Hunger Stone of
the Elbe" Appeared Disaster
Did Happen to Germany--Many
Other Strangely Justified Legends

"The Hunger Stone of the Elbe," which appears above the river only in times of abnormal drought. Superstition says that its appearance always means disaster for Germany. This summer it was exposed more than ever in history. The inscriptions date back to the year 1417 and the long sentence reads: "When thou seest me, then weep."

UNQUESTIONABLY a great number of superstitions or pious beliefs, as you may please to regard them, came true during the late war.

Perhaps the most interesting of all these was the legend concerning "the Hunger Stone of the Elbe." For centuries the German people have believed that whenever this stone showed itself famine or some other great disaster was about to fall on Germany.

In August of this year, just when the German armies were about to collapse and hunger had reached its worst point, the Hunger Stone of the Elbe showed itself higher above the water than it had ever done before.

The notorious stone lies in the bed of the river Elbe, near the town of Tettschen, in the German part of Bohemia. The Elbe is, of course, the principal river of Germany and flows through the heart of the country, although it rises in Bohemia. The locality where the stone is situated is a resort for holiday-makers from Berlin and from other parts of Germany and Austria.

The Hunger Stone is an ominous looking object of gloomy black basalt, situated near the left bank of the river. It is about eight feet high and ten feet across, and is covered all over with inscriptions regarding the dates at which it came in sight and the point to which the waters fell. The most striking of these is an ancient inscription, ornamented with a cross, which reads:

"When thou seest me, weep."

This is believed to have been made in 1417, when the fearful character of the stone was first recognized. In that year a dreadful famine, combined with plague, afflicted Germany, which cost ten million lives out of a comparatively small population.

The stone is not seen above the waters in normal years. Every time it has been exposed, the people say, some distinct and terrible calamity has fallen on Germany.

This summer the water fell so low that the stone was exposed right down to its base, a portent never before known in history. This fact doubtless played a considerable part in undermining the war resistance of the Germans, who attach great importance to ritual divinites and fetiches.

A strange superstition was involved in the famous wooden image of Marshal Hindenburg. When this German military leader was at the height of his power the people of Berlin set up a colossal wooden statue of him. Every German had the privilege of driving a nail into the statue at the rate of one mark per nail. The money went to a fund for supplying German soldiers with little comforts. Hundreds of thousands of nails were driven into Hindenburg.

When superstitious persons in the Entente countries heard of this episode they thrilled with delight, for they knew that every nail driven into Hindenburg meant some disaster to him and his plans. From the earliest times in Latin countries it had been a practice to secure a little waxen image of an enemy and stick pins and needles into it. The images were supplied by witches and magicians, who gave instructions concerning incantations to be uttered while fixing the pins.

The practice prevailed in Italy in ancient Roman times, and has been kept up more or less to the present day. The use of these images was one of the charges upon which the Knights Templars were burnt in 1307.

"The Judge shuddered on the judgment seat," says a historian, "when the proofs were brought before him in the shape of philtres, amulets, frogs, black cats and waxen images stuck full of needles."

The modern Germans evidently did not know what terrible results could be accomplished by driving nails into a wooden idol. Savagely and industriously they worked away at producing their own ruin.

A war legend of a pleasant kind than any of those is that of "the Virgin of Albert." Albert is an ancient French city with a cathedral, on the high tower of which stood a large statue of the Virgin. When the Germans invaded France in 1914 one of their shells struck the Virgin. She did not fall completely down, but hung at

an extraordinary leaning angle, held by the iron stays, which had only partly broken.

Albert became part of the Hindenburg line and was occupied by the Germans for nearly four years. During all this time the Virgin remained in her leaning position. The people of the town came to look upon the statue as an omen. They believed that the war would end when the Virgin fell, but she must fall through no effort of theirs.

The townspeople watched the statue and took care that none of their own number should move the supports or do anything to bring it down.

This summer the Germans were driven out of Albert, as part of the great offensive that settled their fate. As they were retiring one of their big shells hit the leaning Virgin and brought her down completely. The end of the war was then in sight and the belief of the townspeople was entirely justified.

Why the fall of the pious emblem should have been looked upon as a good omen is not entirely clear. Perhaps it was because the end of the war will mean the restoration of the statue to its original upright position.

No superstition has had a longer and stronger hold among the peasants of Germany than the legend of Frederick Barbarossa, most famous of the medieval emperors of Germany. He reigned from 1155 to 1190.

The legend has it that somewhere in the Kyffhäuser Mountains in Thuringia, in a deep cavern, guarded by a flock of hoarse-crowling ravens, his flaming beard grown deep into the fissures of an old stone table, sits Barbarossa. The legend says that in the extreme hour of Germany's need he will arise and sit on his broad crusader's sword and step forth once more to save his land.

Undoubtedly many peasants and credulous people in Germany place great faith in this legend. Barbarossa was a really heroic character, who lost his life at the crusades. Thomas Carlyle related the legend with great fullness and numberless German books have dealt with it.

When Germany was on the point of defeat in the late war the credulous expected Barbarossa to awake. But Germany fell and the Kaiser fled and no Barbarossa came to life. But the simple-minded still believed in Barbarossa, and they said:

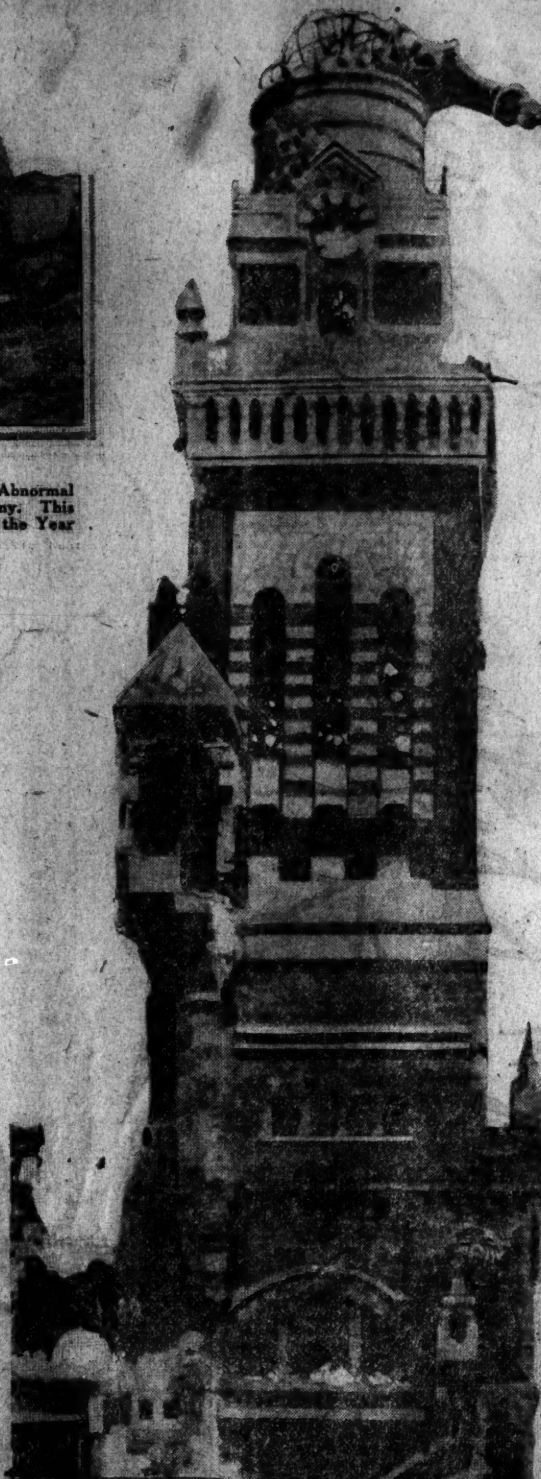
"Evidently the fall of the Kaiser was not a disaster for Germany, or Barbarossa would have come to help us. That was really a blessing in disguise. But if we are all threatened with ruin and starvation through anarchy and Bolshevism that will be a real calamity. Then Barbarossa will surely awake."

Prophecies foretelling this war have been numerous. Accuracy is claimed for many of them. Perhaps the most astonishingly accurate prophecy was that of Brother Johannes, a French monk, who lived about the year 1600. M. Peladan, a well-known French author, discovered the manuscript, which was written in Latin, and published it in 1915. Some of its paragraphs ran as follows:

"The veritable Antichrist will be one of the monarchs of his day, a son of Luther; he will invoke God and will give himself out as His envoy."

"This Prince of Lies will swear by the Bible. He will present himself as the arm of the Most High, chastising the corrupted peoples."

"He will have only one arm; but his innumerable armies, which will take as their device 'God With Us,' will seem like infernal legions."



The Cathedral Tower Without the Statue, Which Fell in the War's Final Offensive.

How the Statue of the Virgin on Albert Cathedral Remained for Four Years as It Was Struck by a German Shell. The French People Believed That When It Fell the War Would End.

In these lines, written in 1600, there is an amazing forecast of the one-armed Kaiser, the motto of the Prussian army and his deprecations. The manuscript contains thirty-four paragraphs, all of them showing singular prophetic vision. An example is the following, which speaks of the twenty-two confederates of Antichrist, the exact number of the subordinate German sovereigns who ruled under the fallen Kaiser:

"The Antichrist will lose his crown and die in solitude and madness. His empire will be divided into twenty-two states, but not one will have fortress or army or vassals."

Perhaps the most impressive of all the war beliefs is that which relates to the beautiful Golden Gate of Jerusalem. This elaborate structure was completely walled up by the Mohammedans many hundreds of years ago because of a legend that the Saviour would one day return to Jerusalem through this gate and restore the city to Christian rule.

During the recent military operations



The Popular Legend Says That Old Emperor Barbarossa Lies Sleeping in a Mountain Cave. In Germany's Hour of Greatest Peril He Will Awake. His Believers Explain He Did Not Awake Before Her Recent Defeat Because the Loss of William Hohenzollern Was a Blessing for Germany, but If Anarchy Threatens the Country He Will Surely Come Forth. From an Old German Print.

which led to the capture of Jerusalem by General Allenby, although great care was taken not to bombard the Holy City, a shell accidentally struck the masonry blocking the gate. Several British soldiers were able to crawl through the opening. This occurrence was shortly followed by the capture of the city, the overthrow of Mohammedan power and the entrance of Christian ministers into Jerusalem. Thus in a sense the ancient legend was verified.

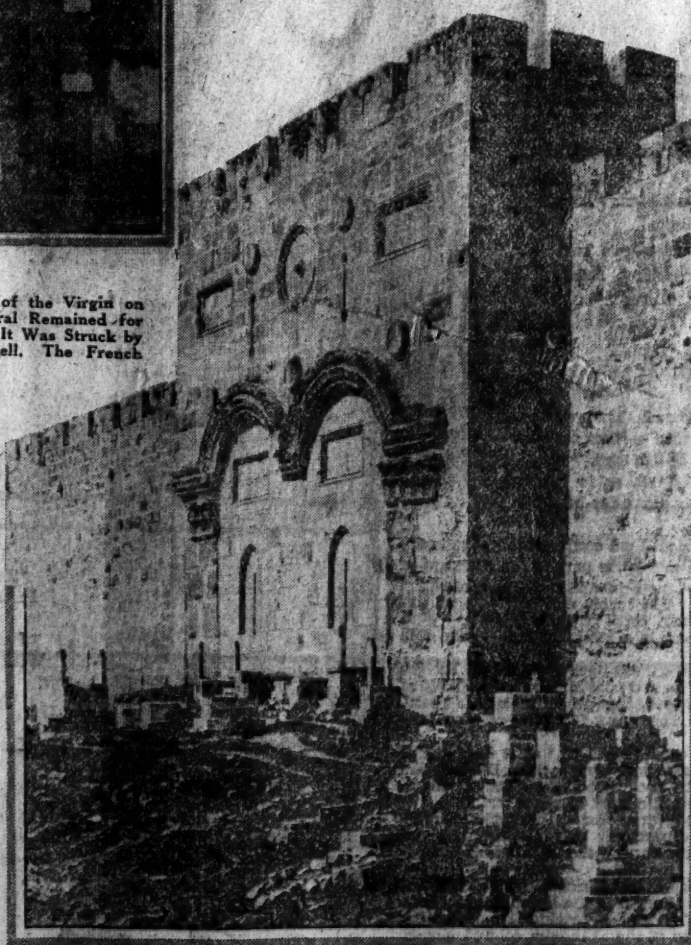
This Golden Gate was built by the Emperor Julian in 362, in the early days of the Christian Church, and marked the site of a still older gate of King Solomon's day. The building contains a very beautiful church and gate-house in the Byzantine style of architecture.

Soldiers have many queer superstitions, which have been well sustained by the war. The French soldiers believe that it means bad luck to put the right sleeve or sock on first. Several sceptical soldiers tested the superstition by putting their right shoes on first. The survivors say that German bullets found those rash men the same day. Many French soldiers believe that a bullet will never hit a gold coin. The practice of sewing gold coins in the uniform over the heart was carried to a point that interfered with the national gold reserve.

The very ancient belief that twins are bound together in fortune and misfortune received many striking justifications. Captain Riversdale Grenfell and Captain Francis Grenfell were twin brothers both noted polo players and members of one of the best-known families in England.

When they went to war they regarded the chances of death like other soldiers, but when Francis Grenfell was killed his brother regarded his death as certain and immediately made arrangements to dispose of his effects. The twin sons of Sir Philip Grey Egerton were also killed within a few days of one another.

The familiar story of "The Corsican Brothers" is but one instance that shows how widespread and deep-rooted is this touching old belief.



The Golden Gate of Jerusalem Which the Mohammedans Walled Up Because of Their Belief That the Saviour Would Return Through It. In the Late Siege of Jerusalem a Stray Shell Made a Large Breach in the Wall.

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Shanghai, February 1, 1919.

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E. D. H. FRASER,
Consul-General for Great Britain.

V. GROSSE,
Consul-General for Russia.

J. E. HULTMAN,
Consul-General for Sweden.

THOMAS SAMMONS,
Consul-General for the United States.

J. H. DE REUS,
Consul-General for the Netherlands.

G. DE HOSSI,
Consul-General for Italy.

JORGE R. DE OLIVEIRA,
Consul-General for Portugal and in charge of Cuban Consulate-General.

H. A. WILDEN,
Acting Consul-General for France.

T. KNUDTSON,
Acting Consul-General for Norway.

HUGO REISS,
Consul for Brazil.

JULIO PALENCIA,
Consul for Spain.

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PILES
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Sole Proprietors:
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"V" Modes
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AND

"MEADOW" BRAND

FRESH AND PURE

may be obtained from all leading Storekeepers.

During the Winter months fresh butter may be despatched to Outports in lots of 10 lbs. and upwards.

Tinned Butter

Best Australian

"BULLFINCH" BRAND

"ROSE" BRAND

In 2 lbs. (nom.) tins.

The Australian Produce Co.
GEDDES & CO., LTD.
Agents.

Pat. 244. 5 Peking Road.

TO LET

TO LET, on Rue Montauban, near Avenue Edward VII, large shop fronts, with modern plate-glass windows, suitable for show-rooms or offices. Apply to Ben Building office, 25 Avenue Edward VII; phone Central 1930.

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SPECIALIST

(Can Speak English Well)
Surgical and Venereal Diseases
Men's and Women's Diseases.
Treatments of Diathermy and X Ray are better for nervous diseases (especially rheumatism and nervous prostration) and skin diseases.
Injections of all kinds of vaccine, serums and 1914 (606). Tests of blood.

(Japanese) Dr. WATANABE,
A.M., M.D.
21 Haining Road (fifth house from North Szechuen Road).
Tel. North 2279.

17848

The International Recreation Club

OFFICIAL MEETING

(Kiangwan)
3rd, 4th, 5th and 8th February, 1919.
(Monday, Tuesday, Wednesday and Saturday)

The First Saddling Bell will be rung punctually at 11.15 a.m. each day, and Off Day, 8th February, at 1.30 p.m.
Tiffin Interval will be after the 4th Race each day.

Tickets of Admission for the three Official Race Days and Off Day to the unreserved part of the Compound only, may be obtained at the Gate or from the Club House, 126 Bubbling Well Road.

PRICE \$3.00 each

Single Day Tickets obtainable at the Gate only. Price \$1.00 each.

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Off Day, 1.00 p.m. 1.20 p.m. 2.00 p.m.

Tiffins will be served by Messrs. Shepherd and Ih Tse Shan at the Race Course.

By order,

Y. S. DAY,
Secretary.
21030

COCKTAILS

GORDON'S DRY COCKTAIL GIN

will insure success

Elephant
Head Old Tom

is an Excellent Sweet Gin

GARNER, QUELCH & CO.

Central 2021

Yut Sae Chang & Co.

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41284 BROADWAY, SHANGHAI

Ball-Bearing Skates, Basket Balls,
Stove Polish, Door Springs
and Vacuum Bottles. 17997

NOTICE OF REMOVAL

The Shanghai Hotels, Limited

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the Registered Office of the Company has this day been removed to the Edward Ezra Buildings (Block "D") No. 14 Kiukiang Road.

By order of the Board,
E. BURROWS,
Secretary.

31st January, 1919. 21030

M. S. Balestrand

The Master and/or Agents of the American Motor Vessel "Balestrand" will not be responsible for any debts contracted by the crew.

N. O. NIELSEN,
Master.
21019

NOTICE OF REMOVAL

I have this day removed my offices to the "Edward Ezra Buildings," Kiukiang Road, Entrance Second Floor.

ELLIS I. EZRA.
Shanghai, 30th January, 1919. 21024

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EDWARD EZRA & CO.
Shanghai, 30th January, 1919. 21020

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Thos. and Wm. Smith's

FLEXIBLE STEEL WIRE ROPE

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Page 17

War Superstitions Which Have Come True

When "the Virgin of Albert"
Fell the War Did End,
When "The Hunger Stone of
the Elbe" Appeared Disaster
Did Happen to Germany--Many
Other Strangely Justified Legends



"The Hunger Stone of the Elbe," which appears above the river only in times of abnormal drought. Superstition says that its appearance always means disaster for Germany. This summer it was exposed more than ever in history. The inscriptions date back to the year 1417 and the long sentence reads: "When thou seest me, then weep."

UNQUESTIONABLY a great number of superstitions or pious beliefs, as you may please to regard them, came true during the late war.

Perhaps the most interesting of all these was the legend concerning "the Hunger Stone of the Elbe." For centuries the German people have believed that whenever this stone showed itself famine or some other great disaster was about to fall on Germany.

In August of this year, just when the German armies were about to collapse and hunger had reached its worst point, the Hunger Stone of the Elbe showed itself higher above the water than it had ever done before.

The notorious stone lies in the bed of the river Elbe, near the town of Teitschen, in the German part of Bohemia. The Elbe is, of course, the principal river of Germany and flows through the heart of the country, although it rises in Bohemia. The locality where the stone is situated is a resort for holiday-makers from Berlin and from other parts of Germany and Austria.

The Hunger Stone is an ominous looking object of gloomy black basalt, situated near the left bank of the river. It is about eight feet high and ten feet across, and is covered all over with inscriptions regarding the dates at which it came in sight and the point to which the waters fell. The most striking of these is an ancient inscription, ornamented with a cross, which reads:

"When thou seest me, weep."

This is believed to have been made in 1417, when the fearful character of the stone was first recognized. In that year a dreadful famine, combined with plague, afflicted Germany, which cost ten million lives out of a comparatively small population.

The stone is not seen above the waters in normal years. Every time it has been exposed, the people say, some distinct and terrible calamity has fallen on Germany.

This summer the water fell so low that the stone was exposed right down to its base, a portent never before known in history. This fact doubtless played a considerable part in undermining the war resistance of the Germans, who attach great importance to tribal divinities and fetiches.

A strange superstition was involved in the famous wooden image of Marshal Hindenburg. When this German military leader was at the height of his power the people of Berlin set up a colossal wooden statue of him. Every German had the privilege of driving a nail into the marble at the rate of one mark per nail. The money went to a fund for supplying German soldiers with little comforts. Hundreds of thousands of nails were driven into Hindenburg.

When superstitious persons in the Entente countries heard of this episode they thrilled with delight, for they knew that every nail driven into Hindenburg meant some disaster to him and his plans. From the earliest times in Latin countries it had been a practice to secure a little waxen image of an enemy and stick pins and needles into it. The images were supplied by witches and magicians, who gave instructions concerning incantations to be uttered while fixing the pins.

The practice prevailed in Italy in ancient Roman times, and has been kept up more or less to the present day. The use of these images was one of the charges upon which the Knights Templars were burnt in 1307.

"The judge shuddered on the judgment seat," says a historian, "when the proofs were brought before him in the shape of philtres, amulets, frogs, black cats and waxen images stuck full of needles."

The modern Germans evidently did not know what terrible results could be accomplished by driving nails into a wooden idol. Savagely and industriously they worked away at producing their own ruin.

A war legend of a pleasant kind than any of those is that of "the Virgin of Albert." Albert is an ancient French city with a cathedral, on the high tower of which stood a large statue of the Virgin. When the Germans invaded France in 1914 one of their shells struck the Virgin. She did not fall completely down, but hung at

an extraordinary leaning angle, held by the iron stays, which had only partly broken.

Albert became part of the Hindenburg line and was occupied by the Germans for nearly four years. During all this time the Virgin remained in her leaning position. The people of the town came to look upon the statue as an omen. They believed that the war would end when the Virgin fell, but she must fall through no effort of theirs.

The townspeople watched the statue and took care that none of their own number should move the supports or do anything to bring it down.

This summer the Germans were driven out of Albert, as part of the great offensive that settled their fate. As they were retreating one of their big shells hit the leaning Virgin and brought her down completely. The end of the war was then in sight and the belief of the townspeople was entirely justified.

Why the fall of the pious emblem should have been looked upon as a good omen is not entirely clear. Perhaps it was because the end of the war will mean the restoration of the statue to its original upright position.

No superstition has had a longer and stronger hold among the peasants of Germany than the legend of Frederick Barbarossa, most famous of the medieval emperors of Germany. He reigned from 1155 to 1189.

The legend has it that somewhere in the Kyffhäuser Mountains in Thuringia, in a deep cavern, guarded by a flock of hoarse-crowning ravens, his sleeping beard grown deep into the fissures of an old stone table, sits Barbarossa. The legend says that in the extreme hour of Germany's need he will arise and gird on his broad crusader's sword and step forth once more to save his land.

Undoubtedly many peasants and credulous people in Germany place great faith in this legend. Barbarossa was a really heroic character, who lost his life at the crusades. Thomas Carlyle related the legend with great fullness and numberless German books have dealt with it.

When Germany was on the point of defeat in the late war the credulous expected Barbarossa to awake. But Germany fell and the Kaiser fled and no Barbarossa came to life. But the simple-minded still believed in Barbarossa, and they said:

"Evidently the fall of the Kaiser was not a disaster for Germany, or Barbarossa would have come to help us. That was really a blessing in disguise. But if we are all threatened with ruin and starvation through anarchy and Bolshevism that will be a real calamity. Then Barbarossa will surely awake."

Prophecies foretelling this war have been numerous. Accuracy is claimed for many of them. Perhaps the most astonishingly accurate prophecy was that of Brother Johannes, a French monk, who lived about the year 1600. M. Peladan, a well-known French author, discovered the manuscript, which was written in Latin, and published it in 1915. Some of its paragraphs run as follows:

"The veritable Antichrist will be one of the monarchs of his day, a son of Luther; he will invoke God and will give himself out as His envoy."

"This Prince of Lies will swear by the Bible. He will present himself as the arm of the Most High, chastising the corrupted peoples."

"He will have only one aim; but his innumerable armies, which will take as their device 'God With Us,' will seem like infernal legions."



The Cathedral Tower Without the Statue, which Fell in the War's Final Offensive.

How the Statue of the Virgin on Albert Cathedral Remained for Four Years as It Was Struck by a German Shell. The French People Believed That When It Fell the War Would End.

In the so lines, written in 1600, there is an amazing forecast of the one-armed Kaiser, the motto of the Prussian army and his depre-

dations. The manuscript contains thirty-four paragraphs, all of them showing singular prophetic vision. An example is the following, which speaks of the twenty-two confederates of Antichrist, the exact number of the subordinate German sovereigns who ruled under the fallen Kaiser:

"The Antichrist will lose his crown and die in solitude and madness. His empire will be divided into twenty-two states, but not one will have fortress or army or vassals."

Perhaps the most impressive of all the war beliefs is that which relates to the beautiful Golden Gate of Jerusalem. This elaborate structure was completely walled up by the Mohammedans many hundreds of years ago because of a legend that the Saviour would one day return to Jerusalem through this gate and restore the city to Christian rule.

During the recent military operations



The Popular Legend Says That Old-Emperor Barbarossa Lies Sleeping in a Mountain Cave. In Germany's Hour of Greatest Peril He Will Awake. His Believers Explain He Did Not Awake Before Her Recent Defeat Because the Loss of William Hohenzollern Was a Blessing for Germany, but If Anarchy Threatens the Country He Will Surely Come Forth. From an Old German Print.

which led to the capture of Jerusalem by General Allenby, although great care was taken not to bombard the Holy City, a shell accidentally struck the masonry blocking the gate. Several British soldiers were able to crawl through the opening. This occurrence was shortly followed by the capture of the city, the overthrow of Mohammedan power and the entrance of Christian ministers into Jerusalem. Thus in a sense the ancient legend was verified.

This Golden Gate was built by the Emperor Julian in 362, in the early days of the Christian Church, and marked the site of a still older gate of King Solomon's day. The building contains a very beautiful church and gate-house in the Byzantine style of architecture.

Soldiers have many queer superstitions, which have been well sustained by the war. The French polius believe that it means bad luck to put the right sleeve or sock on first. Several sceptical soldiers tested the superstition by putting their right shoes on first. The survivors say that German bullets found those rash men the same day. Many French soldiers believe that a bullet will never hit a gold coin. The practice of sewing gold coins in the uniform over the heart was carried to a point that interfered with the national gold reserve.

The very ancient belief that twins are bound together in fortune and misfortune received many striking justifications. Captain Riversdale Grenfell and Captain Francis Grenfell were twin brothers both noted polo players and members of one of the best-known families in England.

When they went to war they regarded the chances of death like other soldiers, but when Francis Grenfell was killed his brother regarded his death as certain and immediately made arrangements to dispose of his effects. The twin sons of St. Philip Grey Egerton were also killed within a few days of one another.

The familiar story of "The Corsican Brothers" is but one instance that shows how widespread and deep-rooted is this touching old belief.



The Golden Gate of Jerusalem Which the Mohammedans Walled Up Because of Their Belief That the Saviour Would Return Through It. In the Late Siege of Jerusalem a Stray Shell Made a Large Breach in the Wall.

The New Walking Dresses

By Lady Duff-Gordon



This Is One of the Handsomest Costumes Worn in a Pre-Christmas Parade on Fifth Avenue.

LADY DUFF-GORDON, the famous "Lucile" of London, and foremost creator of fashions in the world, writes each week the fashion article for this newspaper, presenting all that is newest and best in styles for well-dressed women.

Lady Duff-Gordon's Paris establishment brings her into close touch with that centre of fashion.

Lady Duff-Gordon's American establishments are at Nos. 37 and 39 West Fifty-seventh street, New York, and No. 1400 Lake Shore Drive, Chicago.

By Lady Duff-Gordon
("LUCILE")

TODAY, friends and pupils in the art of dress, I show you the newest walking suits. From mid-Winter until earliest zephyrs of Spring you will see on your walks suits of this type.

Their common characteristics are moderately full, ankle length skirts, loose, wide or medium coats, girdles slightly above the belt line and a predominance of blue.

The smart suit which is shown in the lower right-hand corner of the page is the last word in elegance in street attire. The coat and lower part of the skirt are of brown and blue striped velvet. The upper part of the skirt and the bodice, of which it is the continuation, is of golden olive satin. The lapels and cuffs are of buff chiffon. A wide, full collar is of lace. The medium width girdle is of satin. With it is worn a sable scarf. A black silk tricorn hat is a subduing note of the rich color scheme.

The upper left-hand picture reveals the same general lines as the first, but the motif is worked out in more expensive fashion. The skirt and long coat are chiefly of baby lamb. The bodice, the coat lining and lower sleeves are of malachite green. The collar and cuffs are of a brilliant emerald. The velvet turban is of navy blue and the upstanding striped plume is black.

At the lower left-hand you see a costume in steel gray. The skirt is of broadcloth, as is the high, flat girdle. The bodice is of mulberry satin. Beneath the white chiffon collar is worn a blue and magenta neck ribbon brocaded in silver. With this is worn a mulberry tricorn hat of satin and a scarf of silver fox.

Broadcloth and velvet may be regarded as the favorites for walking suits. Broadcloth commends itself because of its substantial character. Velvet is and ever will be the queen of the heavier fabrics. The combination of these materials is exceedingly effective.

Some rich and effective blends have been made of black broadcloth, black velvet and burnt orange silk or chiffon. With a blouse of crepe in the burnt orange shade is worn a long panelled black broadcloth gown. The panels, reaching from shoulder to hem, hide all save the sleeves, sides and collar of the brilliantly colored blouse. The broad front and back panels are finished by an embroidered black scroll of the velvet, that is applied upon them near the hem. The hem is finished by a fringe of chenille. The scroll-like motifs of black velvet recur on the upper part of the front panel and upon the moderately wide girdle. The brilliance of the crepe sleeves is subdued by embroidery of black chenille upon the flaring cuffs.



This Walking Suit Might Be Termed the Priscilla Frock for a Puritan Maid, With Memories of London Smartness, Might Have Worn It.



This Has Been Named by One of My Patrons the "Sunshine Suit."



Paris Designers Revive Fashions Of Cromwell's Time

Other Ancient British Styles Also Being Adapted To Modern Dress By Versatile Dress-makers On The Seine With Surprisingly Good Results

It is a long cry from Henry II. to Cromwell, but fashion jumps that length in seven leagued boots and regards it a trifle. Fashion, indeed, places the two periods of the world's history together without apology. She takes a bit from one and a slice from the other and calls it a frock.

History has been ransacked for three years for inspiration, strange to record, when one realises that a few decades from now fashion will probably start to register the impressions of these days, and through out all the ages to come, if there are such things as fashions for women, those who build them will go to this era of world war as an aid to jaded brains.

Possibly Napoleon was sufficiently an egotist to foresee that the period he created in the world's progress would last the fashion designers at least a hundred years, as it has done.

None of the designers has gone far from the Napoleonic era, and their apology is that inspiration was drawn from every source during the reign of this one man, and that it would be difficult to find something which had been omitted.

It was a long cry then from the Tamaris figure through successive stages of clothes to the costumes of the Napoleonic era, which were swished in at the end of the Emperor's sway, and which were suggested by the great Caledonian ball given in London, at which the men and women of Scotland wore their plaids, at which the chieftains did the Highland fling and Continental society looked on as at a war dance of the American Indians. Not From Original Source

Truly there was not much that was unobscured in fashion during that span of history in France. And whatever the designers have done these days has usually been copied from its reincarnation in the Napoleonic era and not from the original source.

There are certain phases of fashion of this time, however, that were more ancient and primitive than the Napoleonic era adopted. These are Peruvian, American Indian, Japanese and Chinese. We also have gone back to well defined periods of medieval history that such women as Josephine, Mme. Recanier and Mme. Tallien cared little for and would not have tolerated unless they were arranged with less decency than we use them today.

One historian of fashions says that France in those days, like Rome, appropriated from the vanquished all it considered worth the taking. But it took, as a rule, that which was present and not that which was past. There was once a time in the beginning of the Consulate when fashion in Paris was turned toward the ancient enemy across the Channel, and borrowed ideas for dress. This was done in a spirit of perversity, but the Paris designers now turn there in a different spirit—one of intense gratitude and friendliness. Later she may remember Mesopotamia and Palestine, and looking them to Alibey and Marshall swirl back to Holy Land costume.

Cromwell Idea Is Strange
At the moment she is interested in eras of which she has thought little and cared less. It seems a strange thing that the temperamental designers of Paris should revive the fashions of Cromwell. Curious juxtaposition of ideas. None has ever arisen in French history who could be likened to this Puritan, and we may find the reason for this singular recrudescence in the pleasant fact that Cromwell was sandwiched between the two Charleses whose frivolity is historically foreign to Paris memories.

The Cromwellian inspiration is new; the revival of those fashions which were adopted before the world had any significance when Henry I. was King of England. In looking over a book of old costume the similarity shown between the frocks of then and now is startling. Is this a sign, as we have gone in dress? Is the exclamation that comes first.

There is a brown velvet frock of this season, as an example of this similarity, which was created in Paris and has been widely exploited in this country which could go into history as a sketch of a gown worn by the women at the court of Henry.

Well, his Queen came from Louvain. Possibly just there is the reason for the revival of that special gown; it is in a straight line from neck to heels; it is loosely girdled with ornamental cord going twice about the waist; and the slight décolletage in front is in the shape of long slim water, outlined with a line of colored trimming.

It was this neck line that was indicative of the costume during the reign of three British kings, William II., Henry II. and Stephen. It is now incorporated as part of our everyday costume with hardly a thought of its connection with the long ago Queen who went from the city with the terrible fate that every American school child will know of as long as learning lasts and that every mother and wife here today warmly connects with the reason that her man is over there.

Sleeves Left to Individual
The hanging sleeve which should by right of history be worn with this type of gown has been left to the individualist; the average woman accepts the straight line, the cord girdle, even the fastening in the back, but insists on a long right sleeve.

Not that the sleeve is unknown in present fashions; it is an often worn that the designers have created under sleeves of velvet or fur fit the old fashion to all in the hiatus between

its hem and the wrist, but as a rule it is put on another kind of frock.

The strong difference between now and then is that the brown velvet and its many followers are much narrower than the loose frock worn in the twelfth century.

Those were severe fashions when Cromwell interrupted the pleasure loving Stuarts. Some one has said that when Charles II. came to the throne England with a sigh of relief laid aside her hair skirt to show that she wore a silk one beneath.

On the outside she was Puritanical, however, for fashions have and will always reflect history and the character of those who govern. And yet the designers have found a good field for sartorial adventure, it seems, in English costumery of that epoch.

Signs of the Old Times
Just recently there have appeared several sorts with battlemented hems, a strong sign of those times, and a double row of buttons on each side of a long straight front opening. The wide linen collar and cuffs are added, and one sees that it is a new fashion.

Not so new but equally Cromwellian is the sleeveless blouse or short tunic that our shops sell as casually as they once did the American shirt-waist. These also were battlemented at the hem, which ours are not, but they also showed the full sleeves of the shirt beneath. In those days the man chose the under shirt in broad yellow and red barred stripes. As we wear this other coat, the battlemented one with long sleeves, fastened at the neck, but not below, the effect is good. It provides a variant from the accepted styles of jackets. It is belted, which is a fashion the French designers are striving hard to establish. The slim lines of this coat keep the width from awkwardness and the small armholes add the clean cut look.

It may be a happy fact, one that gives cause for rejoicing, that designers have no objection to "bunching" the countries when it comes to fashions. To put the Oriental hip drapery alongside the coat of Cromwell and the chemise of Adelaide of Louvain is legitimate business.

All's well that once looked well, might be their motto, and they go on making a sartorial Tower of Babel, for if a costume could speak this is what would happen in any representative gathering. The Orient is always too seductive, too easy of imitation, to escape constant usage; there may have been periods in social history when it would not have been possible to persuade well placed women to appear in the clothes of the temple girls and those of the houses, but we don't happen to belong to one of them.

May Return To License

Sedateness has entered into costumery during the last two years of this warfare, but now when victory is on the lips of all we may see a return to license in costumery that may make pre-war fashions appear anaemic. Let us hope that joy won't be too unconfined.

If there is a pleasing sedateness with freedom from demureness and drabness then we will see good costumes. Already there is a gracious way of employing Orientalism which cannot be objected to by conservatives, even in the hip drapery whose swastikas are the sign and symbol of the Eastern dancers.

There is a tendency to combine colored satin with black thread lace in the Oriental frocks which takes away the suggestion of the East except in the swirl of fabric that is caught in front with a great plaque of jewelled embroidery and the entire frock suggests a new use for old lace to those who have pieces of it stored away.

By this time it is quite apparent to even the casual observer that old lace has come into its own again and that there is a revulsion of feeling against the severe neck line except by women who know they look extremely well in such severity. It is not especially trying when the décolletage is square, but when round or V shaped it takes a woman with remarkably regular features to carry it off. This refers to day frocks. There is no attempt to relieve the neck line of evening gowns when they are deeply décolleté, as the bodice is rarely of heavy or opaque material.

New Afternoon Frock Wins
The introduction of an afternoon frock with a deep U shaped décolletage half filled in with a tucker of lace and outlined with a flat ruffle of lace has met with sufficient popularity to insure a reasonable measure of success.

Against this judgment there are a host of objectors who insist that the severe neck line is smart and that the other is out of the picture, but as soon as enough well dressed women adopt the advancing method, then she who is out of the picture will be in it. It is merely a question of the eye.

It was quite surprising to see how happily, for instance, women put their shirt waist collars inside the neck of their jackets when fashion ordered them in, and now that fashion says collars out the flat hands of lace are appearing as if by magic. The sailor collar came out of fur coats and disappeared from blouses almost over night, and the long collar may give way to the Cromwell and Stuart kind shortly.

The stole of fur is again the style in Paris, the cables say, and here the coachman's collar has taken the place of the fox on jackets and many cloth blouses.

What Callot Has Done

When Callot sent to America these primitive garments without

belt or curve cut straight from two pieces of cloth, or so it appeared, and sewed up at each side, women simply uttered an enchaîné negative and passed them by. Even that little group of extremists which can be depended on to try out everything once at least were too doubtful of this experiment to put money in it. And yet here it is creeping in among all the best gowns from important houses and is promised as the ruling contour for spring.

Cheruit was not long behind Callot in introducing that squareness. The jackets from that house, and also from the house of Doucet, were remarkable in the way the American eyes last October when the importers showed them here, but this month we are beginning to talk about boxlike outlines as if we knew from the beginning that they would succeed and were their prophets and disciples.

The squareness is more perceptible in the new jackets than in the skirts. There is not the shadow of a suggestion of a curve over the chest or at the waist in Cheruit's jackets and they end at the hips. In Callot's frocks the line does not break until it reaches the knees, where it begins to slope inward toward the ankles.

Waist Size of No Moment

This silhouette prevails we need not longer despair over the large dimensions of the average waist measurement today. It is to be hidden so completely that twenty inches or forty will look much the same under the boxlike contour.

The large woman will not accept this fashion in an exaggerated form of that one may be sure; maybe she is right in objecting to it, but there is an accepted adage among those who make clothes that it is safer better to accentuate than to attempt to conceal a defect.

It is true that women who have risen to heights in their costumes have been those who played up their weak points. The thin have looked emaciated, the broad have looked like Burns-Jones women, the gray haired have powdered it until the Colonial wig was suggested, those with long feet have worn the pointed shoes of the twelfth century, those with long thin arms have wrapped them with fabric that reached to the finger tips.

It is a chapter to be written by the dress historian who does not have to meet the dressing demands of the hour, the psychology and the mental changes beckon.

It might be called the bravado of the modern woman.

At the Dressing Table.

By MIMOSA

How Millicent Cheated Father Time

I hadn't seen Millicent for over three years, when I called on her a few days ago. I knew she had taken up munition work at the beginning of the war, and from what I had heard of her from time to time, hard work, early rising, and late to bed, I quite expected to find her looking old, and very much the worse for her three years' work. But far from looking faded and tired, I found her younger and fresher than when I had last seen her. Her complexion was smooth and clear, and her hair brighter, and more glossy than before, while the few wrinkles which I remember had entirely disappeared.

How She Preserved Her Complexion

After a little persuasion she told me the secret of how she had not only kept, but improved, her looks during the three years in which we had not met, in spite of her hard work and late hours.

She told me she owed the freshness of her complexion to the regular use every night of a little plain mercuric wax. This she rubbed well into the face and neck, leaving it on all night, and washing it off in the morning with warm water. She had entirely given up the use of powder, which she told me she had used for years, and was using instead a lotion made by mixing an ounce of elemite in about two ounces of water. This lotion gives most natural appearance, and is beneficial to the skin, and judging by her complexion I can well believe it.

Removing the Wrinkles

When I asked what she had done to remove the little wrinkles which I remembered round her eyes and mouth, she told me nothing. The use of the mercuric wax had done the trick without any effort on her part. This wax, it seems, gently peels off all the dead outer skin, slowly and imperceptibly while one sleeps, and with the dead skin, all lines and wrinkles, leaving the fresh young complexion beneath clear and smooth.

A Slight Growth of Superfluous Hair

There was another point upon which I was very curious. Millicent used to have a slight growth of hair on her upper lip, which I am forced to admit, entirely spoilt her claims to being considered a pretty girl, and this too had entirely disappeared, owing to the use she told me of a little powdered bleaching. After two applications, she said, all traces of the growth had disappeared, but as a precaution she had used some "tattoo paste" for a couple of weeks afterwards.

How She Kept Her Hair Bright and Glossy

To keep her hair in good condition she had shampooed it regularly every fortnight with a "scented spoonful of starch dissolved in hot water, then dried it without rinsing (which is unnecessary when using starch) and given it a good brushing. Every month she gave it a stimulant in the form of a simple tonic. For one week in every four she massaged into the roots every night a tonic made by mixing an ounce of borax with four ounces of Bay Rum or Eau de Cologne.

A Perfectly Natural Color

Millicent had always been naturally pale, and I remarked on the pretty flush which had come into her cheeks. This she confessed was not natural (although it had deceived even an expert like myself), but was brought about by using a little pure collodion, which she applied to her cheeks with a piece of cotton wool. The beauty of this color was, that it appeared absolutely natural, for it depended on the atmosphere becoming warmer, just as a natural color would.

Cold Weather whips out of the skin all its Natural Moisture.

You can keep your skin soft, smooth, pink-and-white the winter through, but you must guard it against the harsh winds which whip out of it all its elasticity.

The reason your complexion suffers in the winter is because the cold weather whips out of the skin all its natural moisture.

With each exposure to the cold, the skin becomes tighter and rougher until it cracks and breaks. It loses its delicate color and takes on the unattractive redness of coarse, chapped skin.

How to protect your skin from the harmful effects of winter.

Before going out, protect your skin by an application of Pond's Vanishing Cream. Use it on your hands and neck as well as your face. Compare the fresh, soft condition in which it keeps your face with the drawn dry feeling that generally follows exposure to cold, windy weather.

Based on an ingredient which doctors have used for years for its softening, beautifying qualities, Pond's Vanishing Cream is of the utmost value in overcoming all dryness and restoring the normal pliancy to the skin.

It is absolutely free from greasiness. You can use it throughout the day, or you can put it on while dressing for the evening, with the knowledge that not a bit of it will remain on the skin to make it shiny. It has a wonderfully beautifying effect, and as a base for powder it is so effective that one powdering is sufficient for the whole evening. Try it the very next time you want your skin to look its very best.

Only the very freshest, purest ingredients are used in the preparation of Pond's Vanishing Cream. It will not grow hair or down on the skin. Get a jar or tube of it today at any drug or department store.

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Health, Beauty And The Home

Starting the Year Right

By Mrs. Christine Frederick,

The Distinguished Authority on Household Efficiency.

NO one thing will do more to assist the entire family to be thrifty in face of higher living costs than the keeping of an account book. "But I don't like to bother with figures," say so many women. And yet surely these women will see that it is necessary to handle a few figures in order to know exactly where the money goes and what it is being spent for.

The right idea is to follow what is called the "budget plan," which apportions money in advance of actual spending. The budget is merely a chart or outline saying just what part of the income should be spent in a certain way. Now every income has to cover the following classes of expenditures:

1. Rent or shelter (taxes, carefare to work, insurance, repair).
2. Food (taken at home or bought out of it).
3. Operating (fuel, light, laundry, service, housefurnishings, etc.).
4. Clothing (materials, sewing, repair and original cost).
5. Higher life (periodicals, education, toilet articles, amusements).
6. Savings and investment.

The per cent of the income that must be spent for each division will depend on the size of the income, but in general it may be said that for all incomes from \$800 to \$2,000 the following proportion holds good:

Rent, 20 per cent; food, 25 per cent; operating, 15 per cent; clothing, 15 per cent; higher life, 15 per cent; savings, 10 per cent.

For example, a family having an income of \$100 per month would spend \$20 for rent, \$25 for food, \$15 for coal, light, laundry, etc.; \$15 for clothing and higher life and save \$10. A family earning \$80 a month would spend \$16 for rent, \$20 for food, \$12 each for their fuel, clothing and higher life and save \$8.

Even under the abnormal conditions due to war it is possible to keep within normal spending by economy and thrifty management. Here is where the "account book" comes in as first aid to the housekeeper. She can buy for 50 cents at any stationery store a "family expense book" with ruled columns. Each of these columns is headed groceries, meats, light, laundry, clothing, carfare, etc. If the printed columns are not headed exactly right the housewife herself can write in those that are most useful in her particular family.

Let us suppose that the housewife is going to "turn over a new leaf" and begin January 1 to start the new year right. After paying the December bills she may have left \$3.50 in her purse. Now let her take her account book and in the column marked "cash received" write down \$3.50 and also the income for the month to come—let us say \$100. In other words, she may start the new year with \$103.50.

As she spends money each day she enters the sums spent in the proper columns in her book. For instance, in one morning's shopping she might spend for meat 57 cents; for groceries, \$1.12; for sewing supplies, 42 cents; for drugs, 25 cents. When she comes home it is only a moment's matter to write down these sums in the columns where they belong. Then at the end of the month it will take about half an hour to add up what she spent on all items.

The sum she has left in her pocketbook, plus what she spent, should equal the original \$103.50 she started the month with.

"But I don't spend all the money," my husband says for the coal and the light and the insurance," says one woman. Yes, but under the budget system, no matter who pays the bills, the sum paid out is entered in the one account book. In most cases it is best for the husband to take each week the sum necessary to cover his carfare, lunches, etc., so as not to make it too much of a burden for him to count every penny while traveling, etc. But since the housewife keeps the book it is her duty to enter the totals of the sales slips and bills, and be sure that all entries are made.

"What do you think of a household allowance or a personal allowance for the woman in the home?" is a question that has been asked the author many times. It is her personal feeling that any kind of "allowance" is degrading, in that it somehow forbids her right to enter into the responsibility and share in the management of the entire finances. We give children allowances because they are not intelligent enough to manage otherwise. But it would seem a higher compliment to the woman in the home to allow her to share in all the expenditures. Especially if the budget plan is used there need be no "allowance," because together

both husband and wife plan what they must allow for every expenditure.

"But how can I save in these hard times?" It is true that prices have greatly increased; but, nevertheless, economy and better management will keep the income within the proportions spent here. Frequently money has actually slipped out of a pocketbook, or without the budget a woman has allowed her expenditures to be uncontrolled. Or, again, because it did not know what it was spending, the family overstepped its income or saved nothing.

The author has over and over again started household account books for busy women. She has shown that keeping an account is only a matter of a few moments each day or a half-hour each month, and that simple figures need not "bother" any woman. Indeed, if each woman could realize that she would save anywhere from 50 cents to \$10 per month because of keeping a household account, would she not do so? Yet it is not too strong to say that the use of a simple ruled book would do exactly this.

Every homemaker should have a desk or small table developed into a business corner. Here she may keep her account book and the simple filing case, alphabetically arranged, to contain her receipts, etc. A bill book costing 10 cents will prove valuable in saving sales checks, etc., until she has time to enter them. Here, also, she may keep her small card-index of important household information, such as has been described here before.

A little place of this kind, especially if there is a comfortable rocker near, would do much to give her the means of keeping the account book and devoting a few minutes daily to it.

The book mentioned costs 50 cents and can be bought at stationery stores. Or, the woman herself can make only by simply ruling any 10-cent notebook in columns and heading the columns according to the different items of her budget.

The small amount of effort put into the following of such a system will more than repay in satisfaction, in more perfect understanding between husband and wife on money matters and in actual money saved.



"Remove the powder and dust by wiping the face with a bit of cotton dipped in this soothing mixture."

Photograph Posed by MISS GRACE DARLING at CAMPBELL STUDIO

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Beauty's Dressing Table

By Lina Cavallieri,

The Most Famous Living Beauty.

EVERY woman who gives her complexion the right care has to spend many hours at her dressing table. This should be low, so that you can sit before it with comfort. It should also be wide and long and flat, so that it may hold all of those accessories of the toilet which a woman wants within reach as she sits before her mirror.

It should have a large mirror, and a good one—a just mirror, but a merciful one that will reveal every blemish, but will not exaggerate it. The faults of our faces trouble us enough without being exaggerated by our mirrors. Money spent for a good mirror will yield you a good return in honestly showing how you can look. If you know exactly how you look you can build upon that knowledge a new and better appearance.

Be sure that your mirror is in a reliable place, where it will have the best light in the room. This should be opposite, if possible, but certainly near to the window. The best light for writing is the best light for dressing. The light should fall over the left shoulder. Arrange your electric lights, or candles or lamps, or gas jets, or whatever are your lighting facilities, so that the light will fall in that direction. Don't dress by a poor light any more than you would read or write by a poor light.

The mirror should be as large as possible and should be adjustable. Attached to supports on the table it should be easily swung back and forth, according to the angle of view you wish to get upon yourself. Even if the table be of the plainest sort of home manufacture, the table and the mirror frame should be, preferably, of white. Because the most exquisite effect of daintiness and cleanliness is given by a white table and a mirror frame.

Some young women have a fancy for draping their dressing tables in muslin or silk tied back with ribbons, or in silk finished by tassels of the same shade, which is possibly selected to match the curtains at the windows and the draperies of the bed.

For myself I prefer the white painted or enameled dressing table to any other. Draperies are elegant, and sometimes artistic in effect, but I always see their other significance—that of dust traps. So, in furnishing my room, I try to put the money into rich woods and rugs, and shun draperies.

On most dressing tables we see a

brush and comb. This is the worst possible place for them. Perhaps they are there merely for ornament, to complete a handsome ivory, or silver, or gold set, and give the spectator a sense of the completeness of the table furnishings. But the discriminating woman will not need to be told that the comb and brush that are in use should be kept carefully in a drawer of the dressing table.

My lady's toilet table should also be furnished with a tray or box containing her manicure utensils. The orange wood stick should be ready for cleansing the nails and pushing back the skin that is anxious to encroach upon the nails. In a drawer there should be a little powdered pumice stone. When the daily scrutiny reveals dark stains upon or between the teeth, apply this pumice stone by dipping an orange wood stick or a hard, round toothpick into it and gently rubbing with this the stained surface.

In a flask on the toilet table there should be a little peroxide of hydrogen. A package of medicated cotton should be conveniently at hand. This is not to "touch up the hair" as you may think, but to serve two worthier purposes. The orange wood stick, wrapped around with a bit of cotton and dipped into the peroxide, will quickly cleanse the end of the nail that has been darkened by dust and grime. The peroxide is also valuable for a gargle, or to give the mouth one of the frequently necessary baths.

To keep the face cleansed from dust keep always a bottle of olive oil and a companion bottle of witch hazel on your dressing table or toilet table.

Before going out pass a bit of cotton or a piece of soft linen that has been moistened in the oil over the face. Protect the face still further by dusting it with rice powder.

Returning from out of doors remove the powder and dust by wiping the face with a bit of cotton dipped in this soothing mixture: Olive oil, 2 ounces; almond oil, 3/4 ounce; tincture of benzoin, 30 drops.

One of the toilet bottles on my dressing table I always keep filled with a camphor essence, which is soothing, if you have a headache; and another I reserve for rose water. This is extremely tranquilizing when the face is overworked and is always grateful and healing to the skin.

Tested Cooking Recipes

By Mary Lee Swann,

Principal, Scudder School of Household Arts.

Foamy Sauce.

CREAM 1/2 cup butter and add 1 cup powdered sugar, 1 well-beaten egg and 1/2 teaspoon vanilla. Beat constantly while heating over hot water.

Horseradish Sauce.

MIX 3 tablespoons grated horseradish root, 1 tablespoon vinegar, 1/4 teaspoon salt and a few grains of cayenne. Fold in 4 tablespoons of cream beaten stiff.

Sugarless Chocolate Cake.

CREAM 1/2 cup butterine, add 1 cup maple syrup gradually and add 1 well-beaten egg. Mix and sift 1 1/2 cups flour, 1 teaspoon baking powder, 1/4 teaspoon soda and 2 tablespoons cocoa. Add the sifted dry ingredients alternately with 1/2 cup milk to the first mixture. Add 1/2 teaspoon vanilla. Beat thoroughly and bake in small greased tins for 30 minutes.

Oxtail Soup.

CUT an oxtail in small pieces, dredge in a little flour and fry in a little butterine until nicely browned. Add 5 cups of brown stock or water and simmer about 2 hours. Parboil 1 cup of diced carrots, 1 cup diced celery, 1 cup of diced turnips and 1/2 cup sliced onion about 5 minutes. Then drain and add to the stock. Cook until vegetables are tender and add 1 teaspoon salt, 1/4 teaspoon pepper, 1 tablespoon lemon juice and 1 teaspoon Worcestershire sauce. Continue cooking 10 minutes and serve hot.

Potato Outlets.

COMBINE 1 cup mashed potatoes, 1 cup ground boiled soy beans, 2 sweet red peppers, finely chopped, 1 cup bread crumbs, 1/2 cup tomato juice and salt and pepper to taste. Mix well and shape into outlets. Dip in beaten egg which has been slightly diluted with water, roll in bread crumbs, place on a greased pan and brown in a moderate oven. Serve with pimiento, green pepper or horseradish sauce.

Horseradish Hollandaise.

WASH 1/2 cup butterine and divide in 3 pieces; put 1 piece in a saucepan with 1/2 tablespoon vinegar and 2 egg yolks. Set the saucepan in larger pan of hot water and stir vigorously until thick. Then add a second piece of butterine, and, as it thickens, add the third piece. When sufficiently thick, add 1/4 teaspoon salt and cayenne to taste. Add 1/4 cup grated horseradish root. If the sauce curdles add 1/2 tablespoon cream and beat with an egg beater until smooth.

Potato Loaf.

MIX 2 cups mashed potatoes, 4 tablespoons finely minced onion, 2 tablespoons finely chopped green pepper or pimiento, 1/2 cup canned tomato, 1 slightly-beaten egg, 1 teaspoon salt, 1-1/2 cup ground parched peanuts and 1/4 teaspoon paprika. Turn into a greased baking dish and dot with melted butter or drippings. Bake in a moderate oven about 35 minutes.

Pumpkin Pie.

MIX 1 1/2 cups steamed and strained pumpkin with 2-1/2 cups brown sugar, 1 teaspoon cinnamon, 1/2 teaspoon ginger, 1/4 teaspoon salt, 2 eggs, 1 1/2 cups milk and 1/2 cup cream. Turn into a conservation pastry crust and bake until firm.

Brisket Pot Roast.

REMOVE small pieces of fat from 3 pounds of beef brisket. Try out the fat in a frying pan. Dredge the meat with flour, sprinkle with salt and pepper and brown in the fat. Put meat and bits of tried out fat and drippings with 1 cup diced celery, 1 cup of diced carrots, 1 sliced onion and 1/2 bayleaf in an old-fashioned iron Dutch oven or a fireless cooker vessel. Cook over night in fireless cooker. If cooked on the stove, cook very slowly about 4 hours. When ready to serve, add more seasoning if necessary.

Old-Fashioned Plum Pudding.

MIX the following ingredients very thoroughly: 1 pound raisins, 1 pound currants, 1 pound finely chopped suet, 1 pound bread crumbs, 1/2 cup elder, 1 tablespoon cinnamon, 1 teaspoon cloves, 1 teaspoon allspice, 1 pound sugar, 1/2 pound shredded citron, 1/2 cup flour, 1/2 teaspoon grated nutmeg, 5 eggs and, if desired, 1 cup of chopped nuts. Place in greased baking powder cans, filling them two-thirds full. Place on trivets in boiler and boil slowly all day. Longer cooking will sometimes improve the pudding.

Cheese Cakes.

SCALD 1 cup sweet milk with 1 cup sour milk and strain through cheese cloth. Add 1 cup sugar, 4 egg yolks slightly beaten, the juice and grated rind of 1 lemon and 1/4 teaspoon salt to the curd of the milk. Line patty pans with conservation pastry, fill with the mixture, sprinkle with blanched and chopped almonds and bake in a moderate oven until the mixture is firm.

Pineapple Sauce.

BOIL 2 cups grated or finely chopped pineapple with the juice of 1/2 lemon and 1 1/2 cups sugar about 5 minutes.

Deviled Oysters.

MIX 1 tablespoon mustard with 2 tablespoons olive oil, 2 tablespoons lemon juice or vinegar, 1/4 teaspoon salt, 1/4 teaspoon paprika, 1/4 teaspoon curry powder and allow 1 quart oysters to marinate for 30 minutes in this sauce. Then drain and dip in buttered crumbs. Bake till brown in hot oven. Garnish with bacon and serve hot.

Quick Corn Pudding.

MIX 1 can corn with 1 cup milk, 1 egg, 1/4 cup bread crumbs, 1 tablespoon butterine, 1 teaspoon salt and 1 teaspoon flour. Beat thoroughly, sprinkle generously with crumbs, dot with butter and bake in a moderate oven until brown.

Oyster Shortcake.

PREPARE a light biscuit dough and bake in layers in cake tins. Split carefully with forks. Melt 1 tablespoon butter, add 1 tablespoon flour and mix well. Add a dash of pepper, 1/2 teaspoon salt and 1 1/4 cups milk. Stir until smooth, thick and creamy. Add 1 pint oysters and cook just long enough for the edges to curl. Butter the biscuit dough and lay on part of the oysters. Add some of the sauce and sprinkle with 1/2 teaspoon parsley. Add another layer of oysters and sauce. Serve hot.

Celery Cabbage Salad.

WASH the cabbage thoroughly. Soak the leaves in cold water if necessary to make them perfectly crisp and fresh. Drain and arrange on a long serving dish. Garnish with sliced tomatoes, pimientos, sliced red peppers or chileños. Serve with French dressing. This is a very attractive salad.

What the Doctor Advises

DOES mouth breathing affect the shape of the chest in any way? I have been told that a peculiar deformity in my son is due to his having been a mouth-breather when a child.—J. H.

Pigeon breast and funnel chest are deformities frequently associated with mouth breathing in children, the mouth breathing being due to adenoids or enlarged tonsils.

PLEASE suggest a diet for the pregnant mother.—T. M.

The diet during pregnancy should not differ from that of other persons in ordinarily good health.

CAN obesity be cured by means of massage?—P. R.

Excessive fatness cannot be cured by massage. Contrary to popular belief, massage does not cause any marked increase in the bodily activities by which fat is consumed. Diet and work are the chief means of reduction.

WHAT do you consider the principal causes of constipation?—J. H.

Insufficient roughage or bulk making foods; the excessive use of flesh foods; lack of exercise with resulting weakness of the abdominal muscles; irregularity in eating; insufficient water drinking; the abuse of cathartics.

WHAT is "pink eye," and what is the best treatment for it?—J. G.

Pink eye is a contagious conjunctivitis, acute and catarrhal in character. It is caused by certain bacteria. The lids swell greatly and are very red, and the discharge is very copious. The patient must be cautioned regarding the contagiousness of the discharge. Ideal compresses should be applied for fifteen minutes three times a day. The eyes should be washed several times a day with a solution of boric acid or one in 6000 solution of bichloride of mercury. A boric acid ointment is applied to the lids at night to prevent them from becoming glued together during sleep (20 grains to the ounce of vaseline). Placed a few drops of a 10 per cent

solution of argyrol upon the inside of the lower lid several times a day. Instill the argyrol after washing with the boric acid solution. If the discharge tends to assume a chronic form an occasional application of a 1 per cent solution of nitrate of silver to the everted lids will be found efficacious.

Is there any powder that can be rubbed into the scalp in the treatment of dandruff, in place of sloppy lotions and greasy ointments?—T. F.

A powder which seems to be quite as efficacious in many cases as the lotions and ointments is the following: Salicylic acid 30 grains Powdered sulphur 3 drams Borate of soda 2 drams Calcein magnesite 4 drams Have this powder dusted upon the scalp twice a week, at night, the hair being separated here and there to permit of the application. The idea is to work the powder into the scalp with the fingers after it has been placed in the manner directed. A salt shaker may be used for the dusting of the powder. Wash the scalp and hair the following morning with tincture of green soap and hot water. Where the scalp and hair are very dry ointments are to be preferred to this treatment.

WHAT are the principal causes of indigestion?—N. B.

Insufficient mastication, the eating of foods which the digestive juices cannot penetrate and act upon; deficient or disordered secretion of the digestive juices (often due to the abuse of such condiments as pepper and the other spices); poor muscular tone of the walls of the stomach and intestines leading to too long retention of foodstuffs; slow intestinal absorption and infection with certain bacteria.

WHAT causes a wen?—H. T.

A wen results from obstruction of oil glands in the skin. The sebaceous glands manufacture an oily substance for the lubrication of the

skin, the sweat glands being an entirely different apparatus. Sebaceous material accumulates when the openings of the glands are obstructed instead of being normally discharged upon the skin, and the resulting tumor is called a wen, or sebaceous cyst. In removing a wen it is not sufficient to evacuate the contents, but the sac itself must be removed, else the cheesy material is apt to reform. A wen can occur upon any part of the skin surface, but is probably most familiar upon the scalp.

CAN anything be done to alleviate the so-called "hot flashes" of the menopause, or change of life?—E. M.

The "hot flashes" of the menopause are due to disturbances of the vasomotor system of nerves, which controls the calibre of the blood vessels, or, in other words, their dilatation and contraction. During a hot flash the vessels are dilated. The perspiration that sometimes occurs is due to stimulation of the sweat glands by the sudden flooding of the skin with blood, this being nature's way of dissipating heat. There are some drugs which are very useful in steadying the vasomotor system in these circumstances, among them picrotoxin, a powerful remedy usually prescribed by physicians in doses of 1-100 of a grain, in tablet form, three times daily. Picrotoxin is a drug which ought never to be taken except under medical supervision.

WHICH is better for inflamed eyes, a solution of borax or of boric acid?—P. R.

Boric acid, which is the same as boracic acid, is much better for the eyes than borax. In borax the boric acid is combined with an irritating alkali, consequently the mucous membrane of the eye is too delicate a surface to use it upon. Solutions of boric acid can be used in any strength in the eye, even a saturated solution, which means one in which all the boric acid possible is dissolved, not being irritating.

Economical Menus for the Week

MONDAY.	TUESDAY.	WEDNESDAY.	THURSDAY.	FRIDAY.	SATURDAY.	SUNDAY.
Breakfast. Apple Sauce, Rice Omelet, Muffins, Coffee.	Breakfast. Chopped Dates in Cereal, Fruit Jam, Coffee.	Breakfast. Stewed Prunes, Oatmeal, Coffee.	Breakfast. Cereal, Sliced Bananas, Muffins, Eggs, Coffee.	Breakfast. Grapefruit, Poached Eggs, Coffee.	Breakfast. Baked Apples, Quick Sally Luncheon, Coffee.	Breakfast. Fruit, Scrambled Eggs, Muffins, Coffee.
Luncheon. Sliced Tongue, Spanish Sauce, Boiled Rice, Gingerbread.	Luncheon. Fried Oysters, Cabbage Salad, Rolls, Coffee.	Luncheon. Sliced Cold Beef Steak, Scalloped Potatoes, Sliced Fruit, Tea.	Luncheon. Cream of Potato Soup, Croquettes, Tea.	Luncheon. Cheese Souffle, Cream Sauce, Apple Salad, Tea.	Luncheon. Rice Croquettes, Creamy Sauce, Whole Wheat Muffins, Prunes Stewed with Dried Peaches.	Luncheon. Cream of Tomato Soup, Chicken Fricassee, Steamed Rice, Candied Sweet Potatoes, Cocoanut and Loganberry Jelly, Coffee.
Dinner. Cream of Turnip Soup, Boiled Fish, Mock Hollandaise, Boiled Potatoes, Lettuce Salad, Caramel Rice, Loganberry Jelly, Coffee.	Dinner. Stuffed Beef's Heart, Brown Gravy, Boiled Potatoes, Buttered Beets, Emergency Salad, Caramel Rice, Pudding.	Dinner. Cream of Beef Soup, Smothered Steak, Browned Potatoes, Fruit Jelly, Custard Sauce, Coffee.	Dinner. Onion Soup, Rabbit in Casserole, Boiled Rice, Lettuce Salad, Steamed Pudding, Liquid Sauce, Coffee.	Dinner. Cream of Pea Soup, Fish Stew, French Potato Balls, Lettuce and Celery Salad, Bread Crumb Lemon Pie, Coffee.	Dinner. Oyster Soup, Baked Beans, Tomato Sauce, Lettuce Salad, Apricot Pudding, Coffee.	Dinner. Hot Chicken Sandwiches, Cocoa.

TRADITION IS DYING HARD IN FRANCE

Secret Diplomacy Of 1915 Is
Recalled To Gertrude Atherton
By Preliminary Conferences

AUTOCRACY OF REPUBLICS

'Just Three Countries' Will
Dictate The Destinies Of
Europe, She Hints

By Gertrude Atherton
(New York Times)

Paris, December 20.—In 1915 the
Tsar of all the Russias traveled
down to Vienna in gilded traveling
coaches and imperial barges, to be
the guest of his august Majesty the
Kaiser of Austria during the great
Peace Congress which should
arrange the destinies of Europe.
Today there is no Tsar, no Kaiser.

In 1915 the United States of
America was a shivering little re-
public taking no interest whatever
in the destinies of Europe—poor,
discredited by the War of 1812, its
greatest President and its greatest
men gone.

In 1918 the President of the
United States, cheerfully granted
autocratic powers for the time being
by an enormous, powerful, and
wealthy people, crosses the ocean in
a floating palace with a distinguish-
ed retinue, among whom was
observed all the rigid etiquette of
courts or of Washington.

Although a great deal of the
honor paid him is inspired by
personal respect, yet the fact re-
mains that he is received with
greater pomp than that accorded
any sovereign of recent times. He
is housed in the palace of Prince
Murat, whose wife, born a Bonaparte,
is the haughtiest woman in
Europe and has an inner circle who
accord her imperial honors.

Like the Tsar Alexander in 1915,
he comes as a dominating figure to
the Peace Congress of 1918, and is
far more likely to fulfill expecta-
tions, as there is no Talleyrand
among the enemy delegates—
should there be any—to play one
nation against the other and walk
away with a laugh in his sleeve. At
least, he is not in sight so far.

Extraordinary contrasts and resem-
blances are about even. Thrones have
crumbled, and the youngest of the re-
publics from its remote position in the
Western hemisphere spreads its great
protecting wings over the old Conti-
nent of Europe. But here the con-
trasts with the days of 1815 cease.
Methods have not changed in the
least. We heard a good deal of talk
some time ago about open diplomacy.
Never in the history of Europe has
diplomacy been more tenaciously
secret.

It is even said that there will be
no peace table—that dramatic obions
of "negotiation" that periodically
have been wheeled to the center of the

European stage since the close of the
Thirty Years' War and surrounded by
a historic assemblage of grave,
shrewd, anxious, fallible men. Peace
tables are out of date, we hear. All
will be decided in a long series of pri-
vate conferences.

It is further rumored—and I should
like it to be understood that I do not
pick up my rumors from the street—
that there will be just three countries
whose plenipotentiaries will decide the
destinies of Europe. The others will
take what is handed them. This is
the day of the autocracy of the re-
public. (Great Britain in many re-
spects is the most advanced republic
of them all).

Nevertheless, with all their indis-
putable powers and progress, they
seem to have neither originally nor
inclination to break away from the
tradition of those old Tsars and Kais-
ers, whose vain pomp already reads
like a sort of comic opera nightmare.
But I fancy it is not only tradition that
holds them, but that habit of mind
which, after centuries of practice, al-
most forces them to think one thing
and say another.

In Paris all the newspapers to-
gether—so strict are the conventions
to say nothing of restrictions—do not
give one as much news in weeks as
The New York Times gives its read-
ers in one day. The correspondents
have to dig around in all directions to
get any real news at all. We know
that in the depths of certain vast
buildings in Paris these private con-
ferences regarding the future geo-
graphy of the world are going on all
the time but one must even make a
shrewd guess as to the building.

If we were really modern, if we
were not still antiquated as Tsardom
and Kaiserdorn, there would be a con-
crete peace table out in the great hall
of the palace of Versailles, where all
the correspondents of the world would
sit just behind plenipotentiaries, and
to which as many of the intelligent
public would be admitted as the hall
could accommodate. It would be high-
ly interesting to hear these great men
change their minds in public and tilt
and win and lose. But the only way
to obtain a new method for diplomacy

is to coin another word for the busi-
ness.

The Barrier Of Language

Perhaps if we could bring ourselves
to make a fetish of truth we might
also rid ourselves of another delusion
—the brotherhood of man and the in-
ternationalism of races. Peoples of
the same language and traditions may
amalgamate in course of time, such
as Great Britain and the United
States; but the barrier of language
means implacable racial differences as
well. There may be friendship and
comity, but no real intimacy.

I was much struck with this fact
on the night of the President's ar-
rival, when all Paris was out in the
streets celebrating. The French
were dancing, throwing confetti, and
rejoicing generally with the aban-
don of children; but only here and
there was an American playing with
them. Everywhere in the dark
masses of French people one saw
islands of khaki—American and
British soldiers intensely interested,
but almost immovable. The three
races may fight shoulder to shoulder
with deepest mutual respect, ad-
miration and sympathy, but they
cannot play together for only the
French are unselfconscious. It
takes a strong stimulant to break
down the natural reserve of the
Anglo-Saxon, but the French use
their lighter emotions to play with,
and as little bothered about the
attitude of the spectator as children
in the park.

This is but one of the infinite
number of sides of the infinitely
complex, subtle, supercilious char-
acter of the French people; and the
only way we may ever hope to un-
derstand it is to marry as many of
it as possible. I am told that 10,000
of our young men have married
French girls; it is a pity that it is
not 100,000. If half the American
people could marry half the French
people, we should have in two gen-
erations such a race as the world
has never seen.

A Reprimand From Women Of France

Paris, November 21.—The press
having published a message from
German women asking Madame Jules
Safried, the President of the National
Council of French Women, to inter-
cede with the French Government to
mitigate the terms of the armistice,
the committee of the National Council
today held a meeting, at which it was
unanimously resolved to send the fol-
lowing reply:

No, we shall not intercede with our
Government to mitigate the conditions
of the armistice which are only too
justified by the disloyal manner in
which Germany has waged war. In
the course of these tragic years Ger-
man women, certain of victory, re-
mained silent at the crimes of their
Government, their army, and their
navy. At the Congress at The Hague,
to which we refused to go, the
president of the National Council of
German Women was invited to protest
against the violation of Belgium and
against the torpedoing of the Lusit-

tania. She wrote in reply: "We are
one with our Government and with our
people. The men who took the re-
sponsibility for Germany's decisions
are as dear to us as those who are
shedding their blood for us on the
battlefield." To our indignant protest
against the deportation of women and
young girls, when we showed that
history might possibly bring a reversal
of fortune, when we implored all wo-
men to unite with us so that they
should not be debased for ever from
invoking the cause of justice, there
was no echo from the enemy side.
Why therefore should we intervene
today regarding the conditions which
only have the object of rendering im-
possible any resumption of the war?
Before all our pity is bestowed on our
unfortunate prisoners, whom hunger
typhus has reduced so cruelly in
numbers, and on our people in the re-
gained territories who were so hate-
fully ill-treated, let German women
remember this, and they will un-
derstand our silence.



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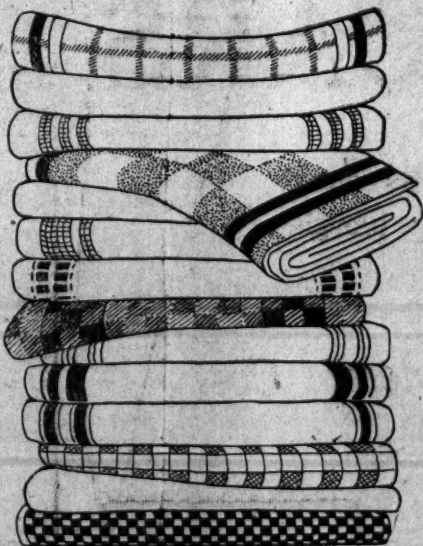
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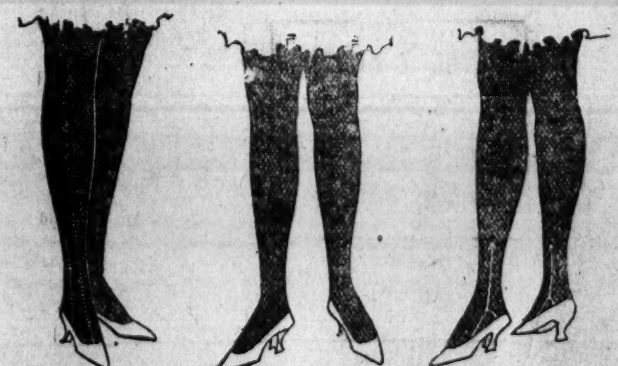
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AUTOMOBILES

SHANGHAI, SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 1, 1919

IMPORT DUTY QUESTION FACES MANUFACTURERS

Is Expected To Receive Greater
Attention As Post-War Pro-
gram Is Worked Out

The question of import duties has already provoked a considerable amount of discussion and doubtless will receive more and more attention as the after-war industrial program is developed. It is only natural that there should be a tendency for individual industries to treat this question from their own personal standpoint rather than from the broad one of international trade. It cannot be much satisfaction to a British car manufacturer, for instance, who is faced with motor competition from another national to be told that the balance of trade with that nation is largely on the side of his country. As a trader he is concerned with the competition he has to meet in his nation's market.

This applies to the motor industry. Italy and France, both exporters of important quantities of motor vehicles to Great Britain and her colonies are both of them England's debtors on the general trading account.

Quite recently the French car manufacturers have come out boldly for a protective tariff and have petitioned the Government for a 70 percent ad valorem duty for the twelve months following the cessation of hostilities, to be reduced to 40 percent during the second year, and 30 to 35 percent for the following years.

In England the growing tendency is for some measure of protection for the motor industry. In Italy no decision has been taken on this point. After the war it is certain that Italy's output of cars will be considerably in excess of 50,000 a year, of which the majority will come from the huge Fiat shops. As the home market cannot absorb more than half this

number there will remain an important balance for exportation. Up to the present there is nothing to indicate whether the Italian motor industry will voice itself in favor of free trade or whether it will stand out for a protective tariff.

Including England, which remained true to the Free Trade policy until the outbreak of the war, the Italian import duties on motor cars are the lowest of any manufacturing nation. For a car weighing half a ton or less, the duty is under 17 at present rates of exchange. It is about 112 for a car weighing up to a ton and 120 for a vehicle over this weight.

The French rates, in force until the outbreak of war, were based on weight, the maximum being 16 per hundred kilograms for cars weighing less than half a ton, 14 88, per hundred kilos when the weight was under 2½ tons, and 13 per hundred kilos when the weight exceeded 2½ tons.

As is well-known, the American rates were, and still are, much higher, being 45 percent on a value of more than \$2,000 and 30 percent when the value is less than \$2,000.

Automobile Stocks Show Steady Rise In Last Weeks Of War

Condition In War-Times And
After Compared By Finan-
cial Journal

Just what the effect of an end to the war has been on automobile stocks was recently discussed by The Financial World. These stocks, at least such of them as are listed on the New York Stock Exchange, "have been quite active and in strong demand for a considerable period, with just profit-taking enough by professional traders to give the market an uncertain appearance at times." In these circumstances, the writer believes that a record of the price movements in the last few

months is especially interesting "in connection with general expressions in the auto trade that a great revival in automobile manufacturing is in prospect." Many of the companies which have been engaged in war-work, and were rapidly getting on a 100 percent war-production basis when the armistice was signed, have been "revising their plans for a resumption of production on a bigger scale than ever in order to catch up with the demand, which, it is said, will be very great this winter for next season's business." While some cancellations of government truck orders have been anticipated by the trade and some little disappointment has occurred over the order allowing car-makers to resume on only a 75 percent basis, when 90 to 100 percent was expected, it is believed that "a further release will be allowed later on." The writer then says:

"The improvement in auto shares began in late September, the following advances in the leading issues having occurred between September 30 and November 12, on which latter date the stock market began to register its opinion of the armistice terms which were signed the day before:

	Sept. 30	Nov. 12	Advance
Chandler Motor	86	104½	18½
General Motors	117	129½	12½
General Motors			
pfd.	78½	85½	6½
Goldrich B. F.	46½	58	11½
Kelly - Springfield			
Tire	46½	55½	9½
Lee Rubber & Tire	19	20½	1½
Maxwell Motor	27½	41	13½
Maxwell Motor 1st			
pfd.	58	69½	11½
Maxwell Motor 2d			
pfd.	23½	28½	5½
Pierce-Arrow	39½	49	9½
Pierce-Arrow pfd.	98	102½	4½
Saxon Motor	6	14	8
Studebaker	49½	68½	19½
White Motors	46½	48	1½
Willis-Overland	120	28½	8½

"\$50 par value. \$125 par value. The further course of the market for these stocks will be governed

largely by the reports they make with respect to the profits made on war-business and how much they will have to write off for wear and tear of war-machinery, and also the future of the industry will depend much on the course of the industrial swing from war to peace conditions. Should there be any considerable unsettlement, with labor unrest, and business should hesitate, then the boom in auto manufacturing would probably receive a check. It is too soon yet to express more than a cautious opinion that the outlook is fairly promising."

A Prophet Justified

Last year I was the joke of the neighborhood because I was always fussing with my car, says a writer to Motor Magazine. Not a few of the wisecracks must have thought my car a mistake from start to finish. Little did they realize, however, that this continual "fussing" was the main reason why my car was never in the repair shop. There is never any genuine satisfaction in owning something shabby or in poor running order. To insure myself genuine satisfaction, however, was only one reason why I have tried to keep everything in A-1 condition. My secondary purpose was to be certain at all times of high value in the secondhand market.

It was quite evident that if I wanted to buy a new model this year I would have to pay a heavy premium. I had hoped the high secondhand value of my car would offset this item. But—little did I realize that production would be cut to such an extent that I would not be able to get a new model at any price!

I take no credit upon myself for being a prophet. I only know that I did the logical thing from the very beginning—and now my neighbors are wondering why their cars have depreciated so rapidly.

To keep the old car running efficiently you have only to fight desperately against unnecessary depreciation. Natural depreciation carries with it satisfaction for the reason that it is wear. Wear is always the evidence of use—and use is generally worth the price. Unnecessary depreciation is the result

of neglect—with rust always figuring as the intermediary.

Rust—that contemptible corrosive element which tarnishes your nickel, freezes your brakes and eats into every working part. Rust—that underhanded expense which makes your car as efficient as a poorly adjusted carburetor. Rust—the one thing you must be forever battling against. It alone will put your car in the passé class quicker than anything else.

The weapons to use in combating the ever present foe are the simplest—kerosene, vaseline and black enamel. Whenever I see a bit of rust settling down for an indefinite engagement I get busy with my black enamel brush. It only takes a few minutes to slick up any part of the car—with the exception of the varnished surface of the body. Yet this is one of the quickest ways to save your car from the junk heap. If the rust forms on any of the running parts, of course, kerosene is the logical thing to use.

Frequent washing may be necessary for the human body but certainly is injurious for the motor car. Occasionally after driving over a muddy road a good wash may be beneficial, but with this single exception my advice is, never wash your car. The best looking machine in my garage has never been washed. It is the only car that shows no signs of the ravages of rust. The owner uses a good cleaner and polish on the body and kerosene on the chassis.

I don't know how many miles he gets per gallon, nor whether he keeps a careful tally on his expenses, but I do know he is running his car efficiently because it is depreciating slower than any car in the garage.

Five cents' worth of vaseline on the terminals of my battery have prevented the formation of corrosive substances that would have ruined it in eighteen months' time. When it wears out I shall be satisfied, for, having had all reasonable use out of it, nothing more can be expected.

I hold the same attitude toward the car in its entirety. Through care I hope that it will wear out and not rust out. Under present conditions it is obvious that extraordinary diligence is imperative.

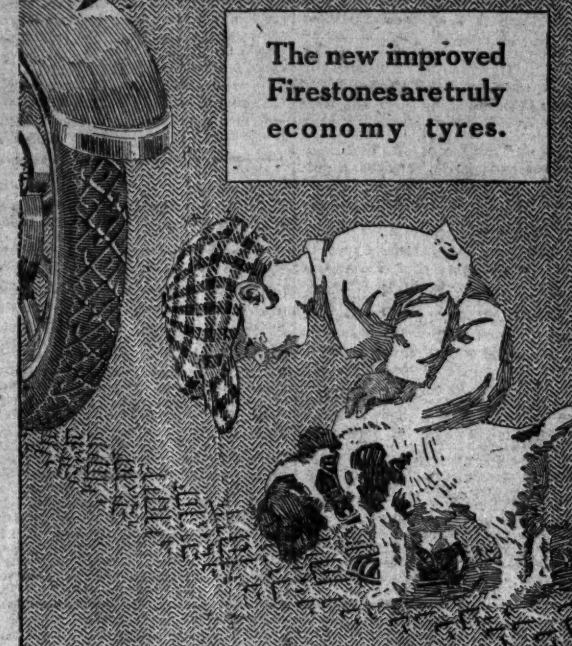
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WILL GIVE PREFERENCE TO RETURNED SOLDIERS

Packard Plant Will Consider Government Service Men's Applications For Employ First

The returned soldier's application for re-employment by the Packard Motor Car Company is to receive preference, in recognition of his service and his sacrifice. An announcement of policy with reference to former employees who joined the colors was made yesterday by Alvan Macauley, president and general manager.

"Immediately on the declaration of war, our directors considered this subject with care," said Mr. Macauley, "and we agreed then that we should promise our men that, so far as possible, we should on their return endeavor to give back to each his position or one equally as good. We could not make this promise as definite as we would have liked, because we had no idea how long the war would last, nor what turn business conditions would take."

"Since then considerably more than 2,000 Packard employees have left the factory to serve in the army, navy or in other departments of the Government. Some already released have applied for re-employment, and undoubtedly many others will do the same. We wish to treat them all with a uniform consideration."

The rules which Packard has worked out under this policy are as follows:

An employee who left to enter Government service, and who has been honorably discharged, shall receive preference over other applicants for any vacancy which he may be competent to fill. Whenever possible, Packard employees honorably discharged from uniformed service will be assigned to their former positions or to work equally remunerative.

If they are not able to resume their former occupation every effort is to be made to place them in accordance with their present ability.

To facilitate the operation of this rule department heads are authorized to replace whenever necessary employees who have entered Packard service since April 6, 1917. Application for re-employment from employees who entered civilian position under the Government will be considered on their merits and every effort will be made to provide employment if a suitable vacancy exists.

To receive consideration under these rules an employee must have entered the Government service within 30 days of leaving Packard employ and must make application for re-employment within 60 days of his discharge. In administering these rules employees who have served under the governments of any of the Allied nations will rank equally with those who have been in United States service. Absence in Government service will not be deducted in determining length of service in Packard employ.

PACKARD TRUCK CARRIES HUGE FREIGHT IN YEAR

Transport Nearly Five Million Pounds For Company During Past Twelvemonth

Over four and a half million pounds of freight and express for the Packard Company were carried by Packard trucks during the past year. Exactly 2,699 Packard vehicles were sent to consignees under their own power which, with the freight and express transportation noted, released at least 2,700 freight cars to haul the mountains of war materials so desperately needed abroad. This is a very substantial realization of the slogan, "Save a Freight Car for Uncle Sam," by those who originated it.

The truck transportation included work for the Government as well as for the Packard Company, and frequently trucks were used in transporting material on urgent calls to points as much as 400 miles distant. Over three thousand of the trucks sent overseas were for army use, and many of them carried three tons of merchandise to the port of debarkation.

This amounts to nine thousand tons of munitions vital to the activities of General Pershing, and is equivalent, with the trucks, to two standard shiploads. The value of this relief to the railroads by this freight movement over the highways cannot be comprehended in ten miles, for a large measure of it was achieved at the very time when weather conditions last winter practically blockaded the great munitions carrying lines. It was just a year ago December 14 that the first train of 30 Packards for Pershing set out overland for Baltimore. They left in 2-below zero weather and contended with snow-filled roads all the way to the sea.

American Soldiers Study At Fiat Motors Factory

Big Italian Plant's School Aided Own And Other Governments In Training Men For War

American soldiers and sailors attending school in Italy and receiving instruction in English from an Italian professor is one of the peculiar situations for which war is responsible.

While waiting for her own aviation engines to be delivered, America placed orders in Europe, and among these orders was an important one with the Fiat Company for airplanes and also for several thousand engines to be used in various makes of both land and water machines. As American soldier and sailor mechanics had no previous experience with Fiat engines, the problem naturally arose of giving them the necessary instruction to enable the army and navy to get proper service out of its engines.

This was solved by starting a school in English at the regular mechanics' school held at the Fiat factory. Groups of twenty soldiers or sailors were received and for four weeks went through a complete theoretical and practical course at the end of which they were competent to maintain and carry out any ordinary repairs on all types of Fiat engines.

The men selected for this instruction were all supposedly mechanics and on the whole acquitted themselves very creditably in the examination held at the end of the course. Among the trades represented were mechanics, machinists, stock clerks, testers, welders, and other branches of the motor industry. In a few cases the previous connection with the motor industry appeared to have been more imaginary than real; but although the examination was severe only about 1 percent were marked down as "no good." According to the instructor in this class, the average technical knowledge among the soldiers was very much higher than among the soldiers. In practically every case the men appreciated the opportunity to attend a

technical course and sought to get the greatest advantage from it.

As an indication of the nature of the instruction given and of the knowledge required of an aviation motor mechanic the following list of examination questions is interesting:

Written Examination

- 1.—Draw the diagram of the Fiat Carburetor and the diagrams of the timing and ignition systems.
- 2.—How many different types of cycles are there on gasoline engines? Which is the best one and why?
- 3.—State in lbs. (or in kg.) the pressure of compression explosion, and end of expansion (beginning of exhaust) in an automobile engine and in an aviation engine.
- 4.—Give the dynamometric brake formula.
- 5.—State some of the reasons why an engine refuses to start.
- 6.—State what clearance should be maintained between the magneto platinum points, between spark plugs points and between valves and tappets.
- 7.—State the voltage of the secondary circuit.

Practical And Oral Examination

- 1.—Describe the Fiat lubrication system.
- 2.—Describe the Fiat carburetor and how it works.
- 3.—What is the cause of self-ignition?
- 4.—What is the speed of the magneto and of the distributor in a 4.6 and 8, and 15 cylinder engine relative to shaft speed?
- 5.—Describe how to ascertain condition of a battery, also charge and discharge limits.
- 6.—State the relation between the movement of the magneto lever (control) and the moment of ignition, referring to the lever position.
- 7.—How do you test the compression in each cylinder?
- 8.—When do you grind valves and why?

9.—State system and rules to be followed to assure perfect lubrication.

10.—Assemble ignition wires with the Fiat ignition system.

11.—Fit and adjust camshaft and magneto and secure correct timing.

12.—When is it necessary to adjust carburetor and how is it done?

The mechanics' school is an established institution at the Fiat factory. During the war there has

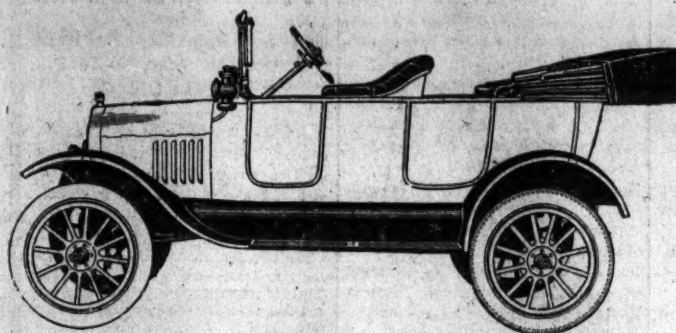
been a continuous demand for aviation mechanics. Not only has the army required thousands of men skilled in the repair and maintenance of aviation engines, but there has been a similar call in the flying schools, the repair depots, test grounds, etc. Before the army had got its own schools into operation the Fiat Company undertook to train soldiers as mechanics. When this immediate need had been met, an opportunity

was given to any men in the works to attend school during working hours, during which time, of course, they received the normal rate of pay. There has never been any lack of pupils of a very satisfactory type, and usually there is a waiting list. To avoid waste of time all applicants must go through a preliminary examination.

In addition to the ordinary classes in general mechanics and motor construction, special courses are held

from time to time. Thus when the Fiat Company decided to equip all their cars with electric lighting and starting, a special course was inaugurated in electricity and in electric appliances, the pupils being road testers and assemblers.

Other special courses are organized from time to time with a view to giving every man an opportunity of improving his knowledge and becoming a better wage-earner.



A Country Without Motor Cars

IMAGINE, if you can, a country without motor cars, and you have a country whose commerce is seriously crippled.

The motor car is just as necessary in our daily life as the telephone, the telegraph, the tram and the rickshaw. It would have disappeared long ago, as many mere fads do, if it had no function higher than mere pleasure. Its permanent usefulness is recognised.

The farmer found that it saved him time and money, broadened his life, and helped him to keep his children contented at home. The merchant found it widened his field of business, and speeded up his deliveries. The salesman found the car added to his working territory. Business men found they could accomplish more in a working day. The medical profession as a whole adopted the motor car. Out here in China exactly the same sort of reasoning will apply.

Imagine, if you can, the Allies without motor transportation attempting to fight Germany motor-equipped.

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How To Paint The Old Car So It Will Look Like New

Not Such A Difficult Job If Proper Care Is Taken, Says
Expert, Giving Directions

By Merle Shepard

At this season of the year many motorists have their leisure time filled with other occupations rather than driving. Now is a good time, for instance, if you are not using your car to paint it yourself. It is not over-difficult if the few simple rules are followed. Here is how it is done, according to the directions given by a specialist:

Before going ahead select a good place to work. One of the main factors to watch is to keep dust from settling on the work. This can be done by sprinkling the interior of the place with a hose and keeping windows and doors closed. If the work is being done in a barn, hang some sort of canvas cover under the ceiling to prevent particles of dirt from coming down from the ceiling.

Many cars which have been considerably weathered so that the finish is dull can be put in excellent condition without removing any of the old paint simply by applying the new over it. The reason the factory applies so many coats to the new body is to get a smooth surface to work on. After this once is attained it will last, provided no scratching or chipping of the paint has been done. So the foundation is laid and it is only necessary to brighten it all up with the few new coats.

Remove The Old Paint

However, if the old paint is in very bad condition and is rough so that it would be foolish to try to make a smooth and good-looking job without removing it, then the best thing to do is either to burn it off with a blow torch or to use one of the paint-removing specialties on the market. The blow-torch method is not advised for the inexperienced, as disastrous results might follow the improper handling.

Varnish-removing preparations are applied with a brush to the old paint. After one or two applications, the old paint should come off readily with the aid of a putty knife or similar tool. This should leave the wood surface free of any paint whatever. Next sandpaper the whole surface very carefully. While doing this work fill any cracks or holes with putty—a special grade recommended by the paint supply man should be used. This putty will dry overnight, and then the next day it can be sandpapered down to a smooth surface along with the body as a whole.

Having made sure that the wood is as smooth as it is possible to get it, then wipe off any dust or other dirt carefully, and apply the first coat of paint. This is known as the primer coat, and is a composition with lead in it. All paint specialists know what kind of wood primer is required for the work, and no trouble should be experienced in getting it from dealers that know the business.

Following this, there should be four

coats of a filler, the common name for which is rough stuff. This is a material well known to any carriage painter and should be applied carefully and evenly at the rate of one coat a day. Where a man has to do the work at odd times, it is a good plan to apply a coat of rough stuff at night and then wait until the next night to do the rubbing and putting on of the next coat. After each coat is dry, it must be smoothed off by rubbing with a rubbing stone and water.

This stone is a common article in painters' supply stores. The surface will have a very smooth and slate-like appearance after these rubbing operations are finished.

Sandpaper Carefully

It is advisable next to sandpaper carefully the whole job, using a fine grade of sandpaper. The condition of the body now is practically the same as regards smoothness as the car would be that already had the smooth foundation of the old paint and was ready for the new finish without removing this old paint.

From this point forward the work is the same whether it is a car with the original smooth paint simply dulled or weathered or one on which the smooth foundation had to be remade by removing all paint and starting all over again in the manner just described. The only thing is to be sure the old paint, if it is not removed, is free from abrasions or rough spots where the paint has been scratched off. These should be touched up with some of the first color coat, which is next to be applied all over. Putty any cracks or holes, sandpaper the touched-up spots and puttied places, let this preparatory work stand overnight, and then the car is ready for the real color painting.

The worst part of the work is now over, and to complete the job it is only necessary to apply about three more coats. The first of these is intended primarily to form a suitable ground for the color desired. It must be a mixture that will stick properly to the old paint or to the newly-prepared smooth surface, as the case may be. In short, a preparative for the real color coat. It must be applied carefully and smoothly, and the utmost caution must be observed to prevent dust from settling on it.

Allow First Coat To Dry

This first color coat should be allowed to dry for about twenty-four hours before applying the real color coat itself. This is the coat that gives the actual required color, and no less caution against dust is necessary. Another twenty-four hours is needed to dry this coat, after which the last coat is in order. This is a clear finishing varnish of a grade suitable to go with the color used. It will dry hard enough in about twenty-four hours so that dust will not adhere to it, but under no circumstances

should the car be used that soon. It should be allowed to stand for one week before it is run. This gives the varnish time to set properly, and later use will not crack it.

Sometimes, when a specially fine surface is wanted, a coat of rubbing varnish is put on after the main color coat and before the application of the finishing varnish. This rubbing varnish usually is applied only to the large surfaces, such as side panels, doors and back, and its only advantage is to obtain an even smoother finish and is not worth while unless the owner has plenty of time.

IT'S UP TO THE OWNER TO TAKE CARE OF THE CAR

New Machines May Be Hard
To Get This Year, So Turn
Up The Old

Undoubtedly good cars, used or new, will be hard to get in the Spring of 1919, and the man who has taken good care of his car in 1918 will find himself well repaid for his trouble, if he intends to use it the coming year.

The average owner can do what repainting is necessary, providing he has kept the moving parts well lubricated, and has not given the car unnecessary abuse.

To get best results the garage or storage place should be heated. After a thorough washing the car should be jacked up, the tires removed, properly wrapped; the tubes may be left in the shoes partially inflated, and put in a place away from grease and dirt.

The top will keep better if left up, also covered with a linen cover. One that comes down over the whole car, and keeps out all dust from the upholstery, is best.

Drain the water from radiator, with the exception of the battery. It will be found most profitable to take the battery to the service station for the winter, where it will receive proper care. The cost will not be great, and the battery will be in much better condition in the spring. Although a great many owners keep them at home, batteries come high and should receive regular care.

Now we are ready for the engine or motor. The gasoline supply to be shut off at tank, also oil drained from crank case. If the motor is of the "L" head type, disconnect water hose, unscrew nuts from cylinder head and remove same. Scrape all carbon from piston heads, valves, etc., grinding the valves in, after the cleaning process is through. This does not require the services of an expert, although care should be taken to see that a perfect seat for valve is made. A fairly coarse valve grinding compound will give best results. If motor is the valve-in-head type, have carbon burnt out if possible.

Although it may not be necessary it is a good idea to remove the bottom of crankcase, and have an experienced hand take the connecting rod bearings up a bit. Have this same fellow take a look at the valve adjustment, as they perform a very important function, and should be adjusted correctly.

The clutch, if of the cone type, might require a little new's foot oil applied to the leather face, or might be taken up as per instruction book, if it is of the dry plate type.

The transmission comes next and is

probably O. K., other than having the old oil removed, flushed with kerosene, then filled with new oil.

Universal joints should be cleaned and repacked with new grease. The same process as applied to transmission should be given the differential.

The steering apparatus must be

cleaned and oiled, also loose play taken up.

Front wheels come off next and by soaking the roller or ball bearings in kerosene all grit and foreign matter can be removed with new clean grease put in its place, also fill hub caps with grease before replacing. Be

careful to adjust wheels so that they balance just right.

It is well worth the time required to take the rear wheels off, clean and inspect the brake mechanism, linings, etc., take up brakes or even reline same if necessary. Care should be taken in adjusting the brakes, as both wheels should brake alike.

The springs might be spread apart

and graphite inserted between the leaves, fill all grease cups, oil boxes and last but not least the crankcase with oil and radiator with water.

This car, we presume, was new this year, and by careful study of the instruction book the owner should get good service during 1919.



Under the Rubber Tread

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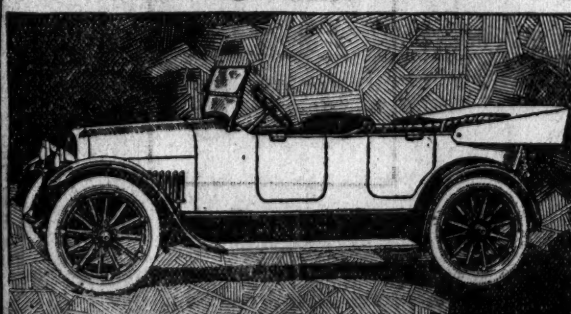
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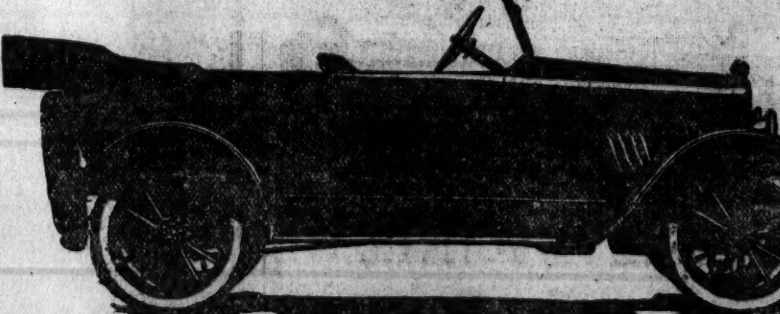
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Recovery Of Gasoline From Gas Growing Factor In Filling World Demands

'Casinghead' Product, Once Allowed To Go To Waste, Now Is Big Source Of Fuel Supply

By Glen B. Winship

The past few years have seen the introduction of a number of methods of increasing the given supply of gasoline. Cracking processes of various sorts are now in use, by means of which a greater proportion of gasoline is obtained from a given quantity of crude oil. Indeed, if we had to depend on the old-fashioned methods of distillation, our supply of gasoline would today be seriously inadequate to meet the demands that are made upon it.

Within the past few years another method of adding largely to our gasoline supply has come into being, in the production of what is known as "casinghead gasoline." This means simply the recovering of gasoline from the gas that issues from the oil well and the practice is now so extensively used that it is recognized as an important contribution toward providing adequate motor power for our constantly growing fleets of automobiles.

Until recently there was little general interest in this phase of the petroleum industry, but now that the methods of recovery are being studied more widely, inquiry is naturally arising as to who should receive the credit for their introduction.

The fact is, however, that no one man may claim credit for the discovery of this product known as casinghead gasoline. Instead of being a discovery, the process was more nearly an evolution. Drillers were seeking oil because oil was known to be valuable. With the oil in many instances, gas issued from the well as a species of gas, which for long years was used, simply to feed the flambeaux, the giant torches which are familiar to everyone who has traveled through the oil regions. Later it was discovered that this natural gas could be used as fuel under boilers and in gas engines, which were employed for boring new wells and in pumping.

In the course of time it began to be noticed that small quantities of gasoline would collect in the pipes through which the natural gas was carried to the scene of its labor. This product came to be known as "drip gasoline" and for many years it was treated simply as a necessary nuisance to be got rid of in any way possible. When the price of gasoline began to go up, which was after the coming of the motor vehicle, this liquid by-product of the natural gas was drained out of the pipes and sold, just as the distilled product was. In spite of this rather broad hint, the oil companies remained blind to the real possibilities of the situation and merely accepted the largesse of drip gasoline, with which accident provided them.

Eventually, however, it was noticed that the quantity of drip gasoline deposited in the pipes, increased in cold weather and also when the natural gas in the pipes was under pressure. By this time the demand for gasoline was drawing rapidly ahead of the visible supply and this condition undoubtedly acted as a stimulus to investigation of methods and means of increasing the output of gasoline. In these circumstances it was almost obvious to turn the chance flung hint as to the possibilities of reclaiming gasoline from the enormous flow of natural gas that had been largely wasted. All the different oil companies began experimental work along these lines. At first the returns were meager, but by degrees the engineers mastered the details of the problem and as long ago as 1911, official statistics of the United States geological survey showed that nearly 7,500,000 gallons of casinghead gasoline were produced during that year. In 1912 the quantity rose to nearly 12,000,000 gallons and in 1913 this figure was doubled and the same phenomenon occurred in 1914. Conservative estimates indicate that during the present year the Oklahoma oil fields alone will produce approximately 125,000,000 gallons of this high-grade motor fuel, that formerly went completely to waste. Just realize that this is equal to somewhat over twenty-five gallons of fuel for every motor vehicle in use in the United States. That brings out the relative importance of casinghead gasoline.

The name casinghead gasoline is derived from the fact that the gas from which it is extracted flows out of the well through the casinghead. The product is so light, so volatile that the lighter elements must be allowed to evaporate before the residue is available as motor fuel. The casinghead product is sometimes mixed with naphtha, so that its specific gravity is practically that of ordinary gasoline, when it may be shipped in the usual type of tank cars. For shipping the unblended casinghead, special cars must be employed, covered with a layer of insulated material to prevent the penetration of the sun's rays, which would quickly increase the temperature of this volatile liquid, with possibly disastrous results.

As a matter of fact the casinghead gasoline is too light and volatile to be satisfactory as a fuel in the conventional automobile engine. Many refiners use the product by mixing it with ordinary gasoline in proportions of about one to ten. This increases the

volatility of the ordinary product and gives a fuel notable for its general efficiency, particularly in cold weather.

The same "sand" or stratum of the earth that produces the ordinary crude oil, also gives us our casinghead gas. The casinghead product differs in gasoline content and careful analysis is necessary before the operator is assured that the gas is rich enough to warrant the building of an extraction plant.

The method by which motor fuel is extracted from the casinghead gas is simple enough. A plant, comprising one or more dry vacuum pumps is connected with various adjacent wells by pipe lines. The vacuum pumps are usually driven by gas engines and the plant also is equipped with water pumps, which are needed to produce cooling water for the engines and pumps. Sometimes the plant is equipped with machinery for the generation of electric current. In operation the vacuum pumps draw the casinghead gas from the wells, under partial vacuum. This serves not only to bring the gas to the central extraction plant, but also serves to stimulate the production of oil by the wells. The existence of a partial vacuum in the well, induces an increased flow of crude oil. In fact many wells are productive today, which would cease flowing if the partial vacuum were removed and in other cases wells long abandoned have been brought back into production through the employment of the vacuum.

Before going into the vacuum pumps, the gas is passed through a meter, which indicates the amount to be credited to the owner or lessee of the well. The next step is into what is known as the "scrubber tank," where is removed any dirt or moisture that may have been brought in with the gas. The so-called "scrubbers" are simply cylindrical tanks, the gas passing in at the side and out at the top. Any sediment and moisture that may be present drop down to the bottom, a process sometimes encouraged by baffle plates in the tank's interior.

At strategic locations along the pipe lines from the wells to the extraction plant, there are located cocks, by means of which water and drip gasoline that may have collected, may be drained off. The drip gasoline is

collected in drums and carted away to market.

A number of these vacuum pumping stations act as feeders for a central gasoline station, where the casinghead gas is finally gathered for treatment. Ordinarily the gas is discharged by the vacuum pumps at a pressure of about five pounds. If, however, the vacuum pumping stations are too far from the central gasoline plant, it becomes necessary to employ what are known as "booster pumps," whose function it is to send the gas along the line to the central station.

When the gasoline reaches the central station, it first passes through a meter and is then discharged into scrubber tanks, similar to those used in the vacuum pump plants and with the same object in view. The gas is now ready to have its gasoline content extracted.

For this latter purpose two distinct methods are employed. When the gas is rich in gasoline content, yielding from two to eight or more gallons for each 1,000 cubic feet of its displacement, the compression process is used. In the case of a leaner quality of gas, the process employed is that of absorption.

In the compression process the gas passes from the scrubber tank to the low stage cylinder of a two-stage compressor. The pressure on the gas is raised to forty or fifty pounds and the compressed gas passes through long cooling pipes, usually of two-inch diameter. A constant flow of water over these pipes is maintained. The combined effect of the pressure and the cooling, causes the heavier gasoline to condense, whereupon it is separated from the gas by gravity and is precipitated to the bottom of an accumulator tank, while the gas returns to the high stage cylinder of the compressor. This emulsified gas is now subjected to a pressure ranging from 250 to 300 pounds. Again it passes through cooling coils, the gasoline extracted being gathered in accumulator tanks. After this second process, the gas that remains is either turned in the gas engines on the premises, or is returned to the lessees or used as fuel. In some cases the gas, while under this heavy pressure treatment, is further cooled by artificial refrigeration, which increases the amount of gasoline recovery.

In the absorption process, the leaner grade of casinghead gas that is so treated, is first subjected to a compression of twenty-five to eighty pounds pressure in a single stage compressor. It is then cooled in the conventional coils. This stage of the process is the same as the compression method, but after the gas in this case has passed into the accumulator tanks, it is subjected to a treatment known as "bubbling" through heavy kerosene or mineral seal oil. The gasoline content of the gas, which was not deposited in the accumulator tank, is absorbed by the kerosene and is recovered by means of a steam still. The kerosene is then ready for use again as an absorbent agent.

The real significance of the casinghead gas industry, lies in the fact that it makes a net contribution to our motor fuel supply of many millions of gallons of this semi-precious fluid that formerly went absolutely to waste.

U.S. Government Aids In Insuring Materials

Nationally the first question the makers asked after peace came was as to the materials in sight. They figured it would be of little value to have permission to increase their

production if they could not get steel. But even here we find the government lending a helping hand and it is felt that there will be plenty of steel for everybody. A committee from the National Automobile Chamber of Commerce has been appointed to work with the War Industries Board and it is felt that every assistance will be given the manu-

facturer in getting what materials he needs to carry on his regular business.

It also is likely that the government will not leave high and dry those makers busy on war contracts. There was danger that the stopping of war work would let out much labor. In fact, one or two big con-

cerns had to lay off many thousands of workmen until the government took a hand and decided to carry out many of the contracts in order to keep labor busy until peace materials could be had to permit car makers to get back into the channels of regular business.—From Motor Magazine.

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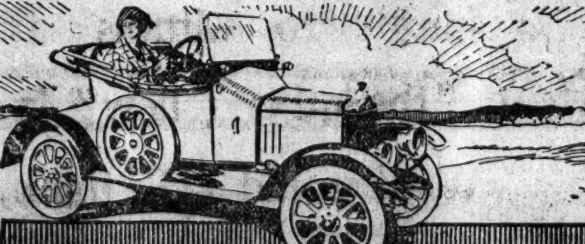
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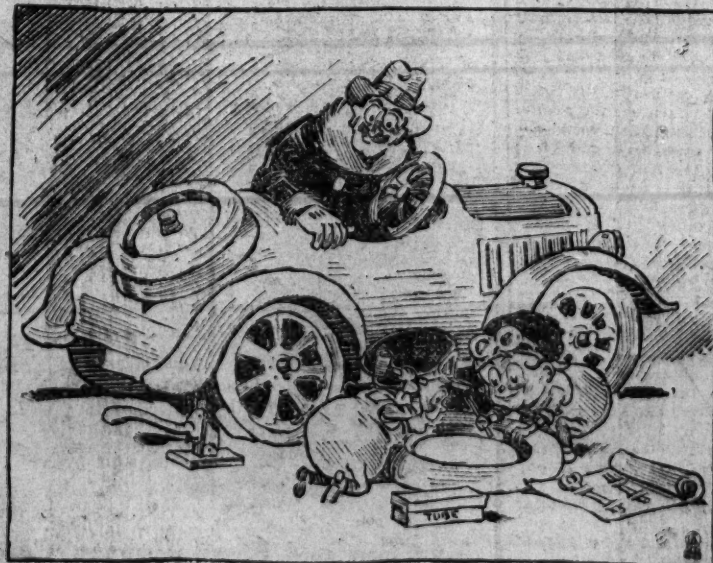
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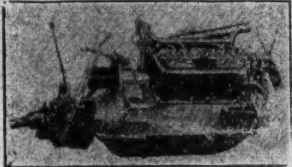
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8-Cylinder Construction Exemplified By The 'King'

The multi-cylinder "V" type engine differs materially from the "Four" and "Six" cylinder designs. It is customary in the construction of a "Four" and "Six" to place the cylinder in a vertical position and in line with one another, whereas in the "V" type "Eight" two separate blocks of four cylinders each are set opposite and at right angles to each other. Each cylinder block is inclined at an angle of forty-five degrees from the vertical center line of the engine.

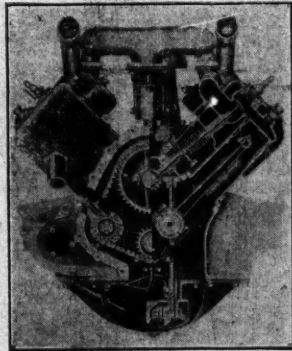
This arrangement of the cylinders forms a "V" shaped passage between the cylinder blocks. The valve tappet chambers are located on the upper side of each cylinder block and the tappets are therefore easily accessible for adjustment.



(Exterior View)
King 8 Unit Power Plant

from this "V" shaped opening. The King small bore (3") and long stroke (5") sixty H. P. engine is typical of the present day practice in multi-cylinder engine designs.

A duplex Ball and Ball carburetor is rigidly bolted to the under side of a heated cross intake manifold, which connects with a distributing manifold on each cylinder block. This cross manifold is heated by the exhaust gas. This particular method of heating the intake manifold the King Company has found to be superior to the water-jacketed type, for with the exhaust heated manifold the same is working at maximum efficiency within three minutes after the engine has started, while with the water-jacketed system maximum efficiency is not obtained until the entire cooling system has reached its maximum temperature. The King



(Cross Section)
View from front, King 8 Unit Power Plant

method of heating this intake manifold has proven its superiority from another standpoint. The fuel we are getting today is of a much lower grade than in the early days of the industry, and tests have shown that it requires about 450 F. degrees of heat to vaporize this fuel rapidly. As the maximum temperature of a water system is 212 F. degrees, the advantage of the King intake over the water-jacketed type is obvious.

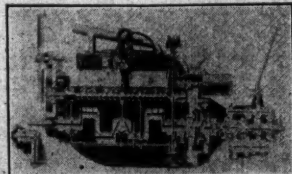
The Ball and Ball carburetor is a two stage carburetor. It is automatic in its action and there is no adjustment necessary to make except for the idling of the engine. This particular carburetor virtually

gives to the car two power ranges. For ordinary driving purposes where the first stage of the carburetor is brought into use, it is very economical in the use of gasoline. The second stage, or power stage, brings into play the second barrel of the carburetor, augmenting the normal supply of gasoline and air and naturally supplying all the fuel necessary to get the greatest power and speed of which the car is capable.

The crank shaft is the same type as used in a four cylinder engine, except that bearing surfaces are larger. In the King engine, the cylinders are offset, the left side block being placed a little forward of the right-hand block. Offsetting the cylinders makes it possible for two connecting rods to be placed side by side on each crank pin, an arrangement that the King Company has found to be superior to the first or old type of saddle or forked rods. Offsetting the cylinders also permits the cam to act directly on the valve lifters which is not possible on an engine where the cylinder blocks are in line with each other. In the latter type engine the valve lifters are operated indirectly by rocker arms which in turn are operated by the cam shaft.

The timing mechanism of the King is placed at the front of the engine and is driven by silent chains. Cylinders fire in the following order—one, eight, three, six, two, five, four, seven.

The oiling system is positive in its action. A gear type pump



(Side Sectional View)

located at the lower end of the distributor shaft and which is driven off the cam shaft by spiral gears, forces oil direct to the three main bearings of the crank shaft from which points it is distributed to the connecting rod bearings through oil holes in the crank checks and pins. Sufficient oil is carried to the rod bearings to provide for the lubrication of the wrist pins and cylinder walls by oil thrown off by centrifugal force. There is an adjustable spring relief valve which controls the pressure. The overflow from this valve is carried to and oiled the front end timing chains. The engine is suspended at three points in the chassis—at the front, to the center of front frame cross member, and at the rear to the side frame cross member, and at the rear to the side frame members by two arms cast integral with the upper part of the crank case.

The electric generator is mounted at the front of the engine on the right side and is driven by a chain off the idler timing sprocket. The electric starting motor is mounted on the top of the flywheel's housing, which is also cast integral with the crank case. This position of the electric starting motor makes a compact and simple connection between the fly-wheel and the starter gearing.

A three speed selective type transmission is bolted directly to the rear end of the King "Eight," thus making a very compact and oil tight cylinder power plant.

The King is handled locally by Messrs. Arkell & Douglas.

Some Notes On Engine Bearing Fitting

(From Motor)

Bearing fitting usually is a task for experienced hands, but a conscientious owner, following out the work carefully, can do it. In the first place, the thing to be remembered is that a bearing to fit in the ideal way should be absolutely concentric with the shaft at every point and have exactly the same clearance all over the shaft upon which it fits. In other words, the bearing must not touch at one side and not on the other, it must not be tight at one place and free next to it. It is quite easy to see, then, that the process of fitting a bearing is that of so shaping the soft metal that it fits over the shaft exactly and still leaves enough space between for the oil film.

In fitting connecting rod bearings the usual thing for the owner to do is to remove shims, or file shims, as the case may be, tighten up the bolts and call the bearing "taken up." This looseness is taken up, but the bearing does not fit. The proper way to fit bearings, the ideal way, is to do the work with the crankshafts out, but this is not always possible. At any

rate, it is quite impossible to get the best bearing fit without at least being able to remove the whole rod to look at the bearing after fittings. The fitting is done as follows: The shaft surface is lightly spread with lamp black moistened with oil. Spread just a little of this coloring over the crank pin surfaces. Fit the rod in its accustomed place with a shim removed. Revolve the shaft or move the rod so that the two surfaces work against each other. The bearing being tight, the parts will be hard to move. Do this four or five times and then dismantle. The bearing then is wiped with a piece of cloth and the excess coloring removed. Then you will see coloring matter imbedded in the high spots of the bearings. That is what the coloring is used for, to show up the high spots or places where the bearing touches. At the first attempt the high spots may show all over the bearings or perhaps only on one side, or maybe the center may not touch but the ends do. With a bearing scraper lightly remove the high spots. Do not scrape so as to leave the metal

rough. If necessary, practice on an old bearing, but the cuts should be clean. After the first high spots are removed, again blacken the shaft and repeat the process. This whole must be repeated until tiny spots appear all over the bearing and still the bearing fits just free enough so that a little effort is needed to turn it. It must not be so free that the rod will spin around with one push. It must not be so tight that you must push hard to move the rod. The bearing, after perfect fitting, will be mottled with the tiny spots about 1-32 inch apart. This is the ideal, and of course if there is a very low spot, say, in the center, but the rest of the bearing is all right, you have your choice of working down to the low spot or kitting the bearing stay as it is.

Very often a bearing is so badly worn on one side that a reamer should be run through first to save time. But the average owner usually hasn't a reamer of the right size.

The mistake some owners make is in fitting one rod bearing tight and another loose. They should all be of the same degree of tightness. There should be no perceptible play either up or down or sideways.

In fitting main bearings the same ideal results must be kept in mind. But here the problem is a most difficult one unless it is possible to take the shaft out of the crankcase after fittings. Otherwise only one side of each bearing may be properly fitted, the bearing holes may not be

properly lined up, etc. With the crankcase on a motor stand this work is not so difficult. In factories it is usual to first make sure that the bearings line up, and this is done by means of a liner. Some use a liner reamer, running the reamer through and lining up at the same time. It is easy to see the reason for this, for if one bearing is out of alignment with the others the shaft will be distorted and at least one rod thrown out of alignment. The main bearings are tried and fitted exactly like rod bearings, that is, the coating, scraping and fitting process is the same. But there is one thing that must be watched in main bearings, and that is, end play. If the shaft can move endwise it is natural to suppose that the rods will be carried along also. In some engines, Buick, for example, there is one bearing which takes the thrust. This is the second from the rear bearing.

When the flange on this bearing is worn, a new boring is needed to take up the thrust. In engines not fitted with a special thrust bearing or flange the bearing flanges must take the thrust, and when the flanges are flattened they allow end movement. It always is best to get new bearings, though it is possible to spread the flange to take up the play.

Where the owner does not want to go to any trouble to do the work mentioned he has his choice of giving the work to a good garage or service station or doing a poor job of fitting only lower halves, which can be done by simply removing the crankcase cover.

Keep Motor Clean And Avoid Trouble

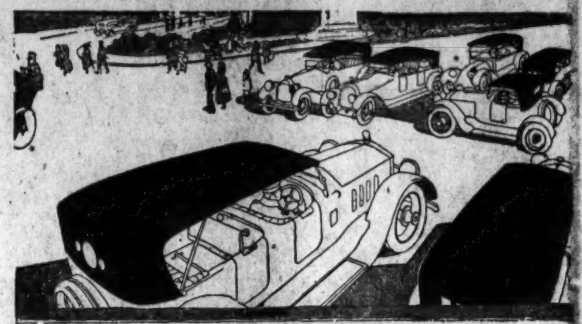
President Of Hudson Co., Cites Virtues Of Car Cleanliness

"Keep your motor clean," says Harry S. Hout, president of the Hudson Motor Car Company of New York, "and you will avoid much repair work."

Cleanliness is a very important item in the care of any vehicle. There are many exposed parts which, if allowed to collect dirt, soon will cease to function properly.

Take the brake adjustments, for example. Usually there is a turn-buckle, a clevis arrangement of V nuts for taking up on the brake pull rods. These parts are allowed to accumulate mud and dirt on the threads soon get "set" in place, and when the time comes to make an adjustment quickly it is found that it cannot be done. If the driver will only go over the truck and scrape away the mud from important parts he will save much time and trouble later.

Lubrication on a dirty surface is little better than no lubrication at all. For example, complaints about stiff operation of the brake and clutch pedals, accelerator pedal, etc., are frequent. This trouble can be cured by the application of a little oil at the joints, but the joints must first be cleaned before the oil is squirted on them. An oil hole will not feed lubricant if there is dirt at the bottom of it. Exposed oil holes should be first cleaned out before the oil injected.



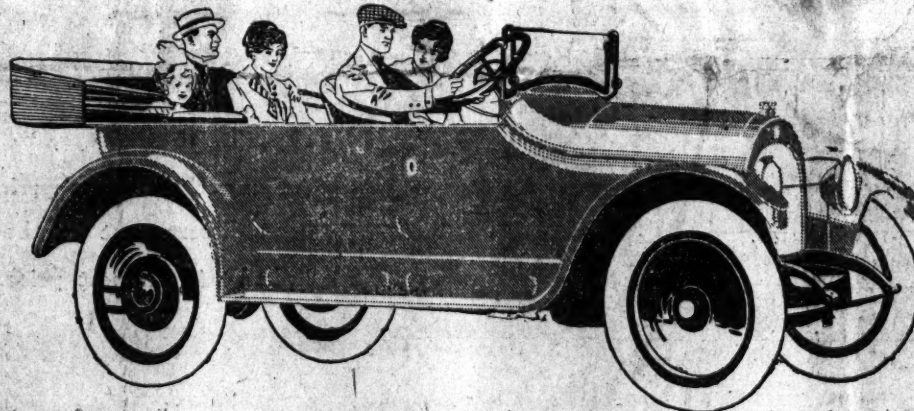
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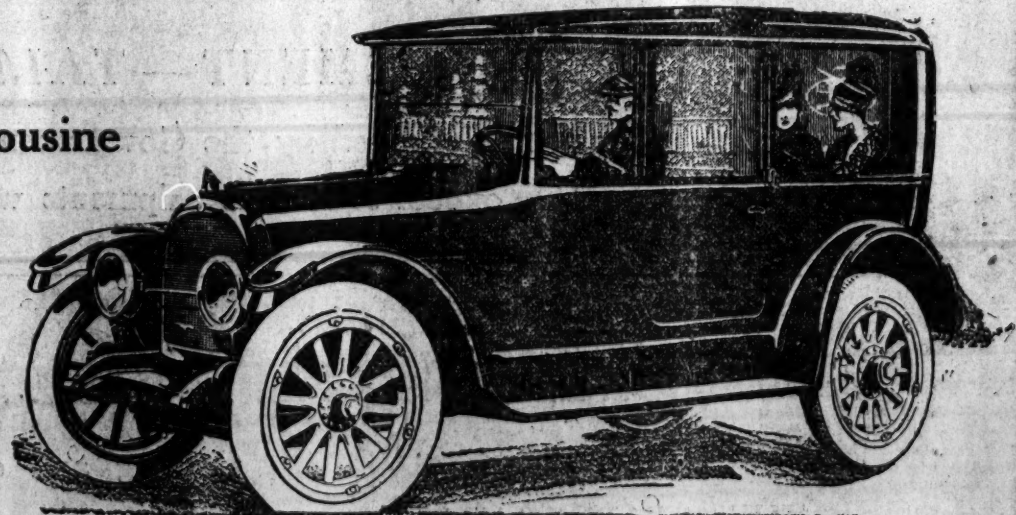
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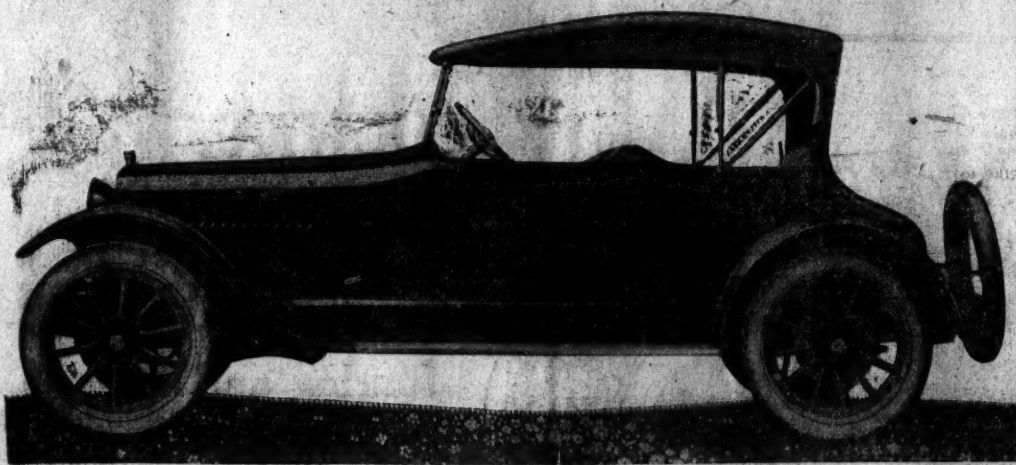
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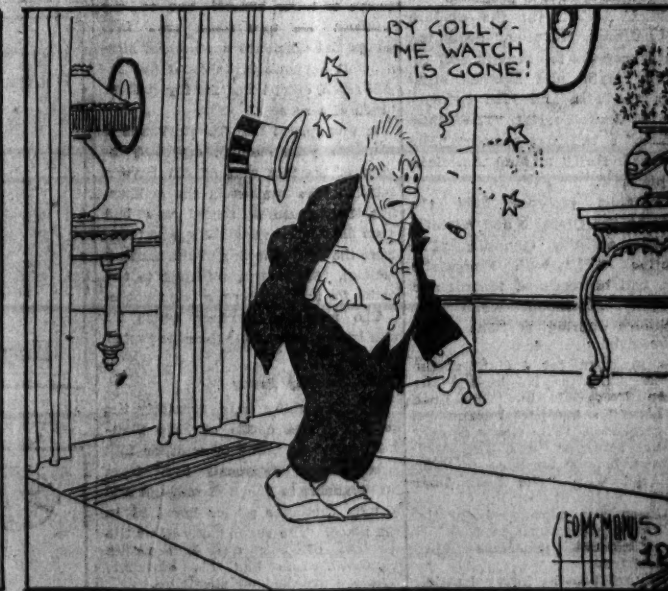
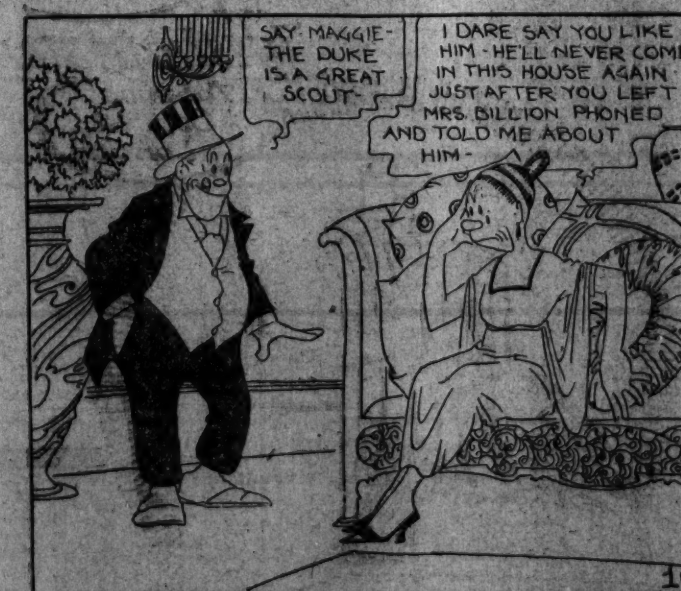
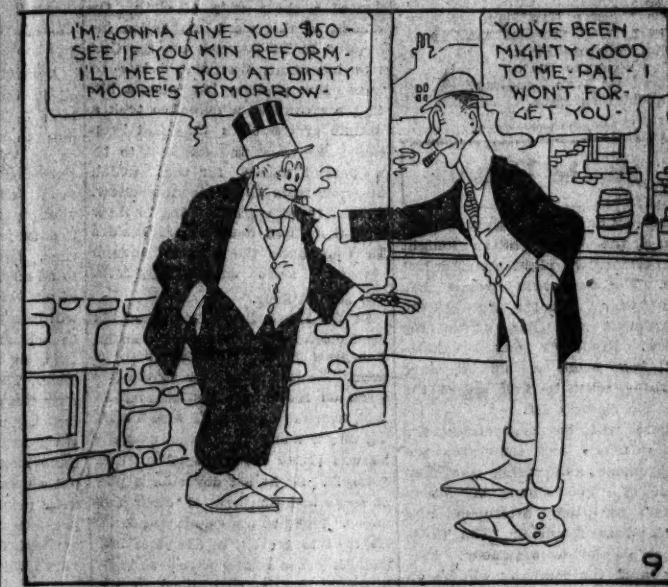
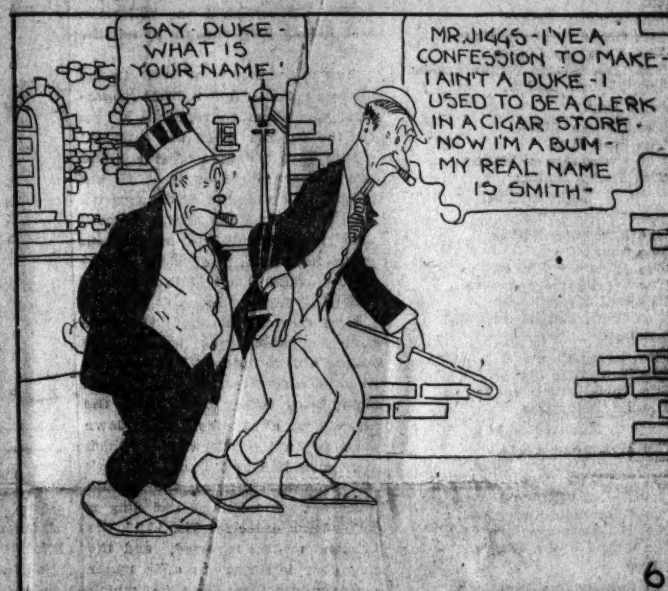
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Sporting and Comic Picture Section

Saturday, February 1st, 1919

Bringing Up Father



SPORTING NEWS SECTION THE CHINA PRESS

SHANGHAI, SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 1, 1919

NEW YEAR MEETING AT KIANGWAN TRACK

Annual Races Scheduled Monday, Tuesday, Wednesday, And Saturday

The China New Year races of the International Recreation Club will be held at the Kiangwan track Monday, Tuesday and Wednesday. The Off Day is scheduled for Saturday. In view of the holidays a record attendance is expected.

The first saddling bell will ring at 11:15 in the morning except on Off Day when it will ring at 1:30 in the afternoon. There will be fifteen intervals after the fourth race each day.

The races are:

First Day
The Kokan Cup.
The Subscription Griffin Plate.
The Griffin Plate.
The Empire Stakes.
Tiffin Interval.

The Grand Juvenile Plate.
The Kiangwan Trial Steeplechase Cup.
The Craven Stakes.
The Grand Juvenile Plate.
The Yauwau Stakes.
The Subscription Griffin Stakes.
The Victoria Stakes.

Second Day
The Kaigan Plate.
The Zero Cup.
The Great Scurry Stakes.
The Derby Stakes.
Tiffin Interval.

The Kirtling Plate.
The Kiangwan Stakes.
The Camp Cup.
The Coventry Stakes.
The Workingham Stakes.
The Red Rose Stakes.
The Great Northern Stakes.

Third Day
The Spring Cup.
The New Year Stakes.
The Pari-Mutuel Stakes.
The Ladies' Purse.
Tiffin Interval.

The Mongolian Plate.
The New Century Plate.
The Farewell Cup.
The United Griffin Plate.
The Champion Sweepstakes.
The Nil Desperandum Cup.
The Grand Stand Stakes.

Off Day
The Sub-Griffin Handicap.
The Off Chance Cup.
The Nursery Handicap.
The I. R. C. Steeplechase Cup.
The Moderate Plate.
The Welcome Plate.
The New Year Handicap.
The Maroon Race.

At The Theaters

Fredony and his company will be seen at the Apollo Theater tonight and tomorrow night for the last time. The vaudeville troupe has been very popular during the engagement and has drawn big houses. Fredony's "dancing skeleton" has made a big hit since Thursday, when he first staged the eccentric comedy act.

There will be matinees at the Apollo today and tomorrow, the management announcing the final epoch of "The Count of Monte Cristo" for this afternoon and Charles Ray featuring "The Clodhopper" tomorrow afternoon. Fredony and his company will be on tomorrow afternoon's program.

Bertha Kalich, in the modern society drama, "Slender," heads the picture program for tonight and tomorrow night and Monday night brings the 16th and 17th episodes of Pearl White's serial, "The House of Hate," a two-part comedy, "The Scoundrel's Hall," and an American war pictorial.

Paramount pictures hold the boards at the Olympic and Victoria theaters. At the Olympic, "The Valentine Girl," with Marguerite Clark, will be screened tonight and tomorrow afternoon while this afternoon's offering is "The Little Soldier Girl."

The program for tonight at the Victoria Theater is headed by Pauline Frederick in "The Love That Lives," a five-part Paramount. This afternoon "The Great Secret" will be screened and tomorrow afternoon brings episodes of "The Red Ace" with "The Love That Lives."

Matinees are announced for the Isis Theater daily until next Saturday. Attractive programs have been prepared.

Serials are proving heavy drawing cards at the Isis. The first two episodes of "The Mystery Ship" and three high class comedies will be screened today and tomorrow and, beginning Monday, the final episode of "Who Is Number One?" the final episode of "The Black Box" and a five-part film, "A Mormon Maid," will constitute the bill.

Smiles from the Mixed Court



A coolie, feeling his way along one of the murky alleyways that sneak stealthily away from Nanking Road, stumbled over something the other night and almost perished of shock when he found the obstacle to be the body of a man. When he had succeeded in slowing down to a pace at which the landscape ceased to be a mere scrambled blur, the coolie distinguished a policeman and halted long enough to tell the tale.

The policeman went back to the alleyway and, after a brief inspection, was about to report it a case for the coroner when the supposed corpse gave a couple of groans and rolled over. So they went to the police station instead of the morgue. As they entered the charge room it was noticed that the unconscious party had a strip of cloth wound tightly round his middle, a frayed tail of it flapping loose.

Next morning at about the same time the patient was beginning to take a healthy interest in things and to offer a few tentative suggestions about being ready to go home, the police got a call from a godown abutting on the alleyway in which their guest had been found. A desk had been broken into and certain articles were missing, including a native bank order for Ts. 11.15, the godown owners reported, and the only clew left was an open upper story window, from the sill of which floated a short strip of cloth. On receipt of this word the police intimated to Ts Young-kong, for that was his name, that they'd like to have him prolong his stay a bit. In the meantime a detective took a sample of the cloth that had been round Ts' waist and found it to be a perfect match for that which fluttered from the godown window. He also found traces tending to show that there had been others besides Ts who made the descent, though evidently more successfully, from the second floor.

In the Mixed Court Ts rubbed his head dolefully and remarked that he was probably the unluckiest man in town. He had gone over to the godown on the previous afternoon, he said, to see a relative. He wasn't feeling very well and when he got upstairs he was pretty much played out and quite ill. So he sat down on a pile of sacks and somehow or other fell asleep. When he woke up it was dark. He tried to get out of the place but found it locked and he became so badly scared that he determined to attempt to lower himself out of the window. He tore some rags into strips and fashioned a rope. Of subsequent happenings he could not recall much, except that the rope wasn't much of a success.

It was agreed that Ts' story was a plausible yarn enough, especially in view of the fact that he did have a relative who worked in the godown, but the narrator's record was bad even his relative admitted it, and there were the broken desk and the missing articles. So he was returned to the police for safekeeping for two months. The measured distance which Ts still had to travel after the rope parted was 35 feet.

Vengeance By Proxy

Lok An-ching was formerly the private richia coolie of Loh Siu-ken. For one thing or another Lok was recently vigorously fired from employment in the Loh menage and a new vehicular power installed in his place. The second day after the ejection of Lok the Loh richia vanished. Loh had his erstwhile employee arrested on suspicion.

Lok passionately denied that he stole the thing. As a matter of fact he had been sick, he said, and the theft was committed by a friend or his, one Lok Siu-pau. All he got out of it, the witness declared, was \$5. The Court thought this insufficient and gave him three months additional.

Paci To Play Next Week



Signor Mario Paci, the famous Italian pianist, will be giving two piano recitals at the Olympic Theater on Wednesday, February 5, and Saturday, February 8. Excellent programs have been arranged and will be announced later. A full Grand Steinway piano, supplied by the firm for his tour, will be used. Bookings are now open at Messrs. Moutrie and Co., Ltd.

Harriers' Run Today

A team race between aggregations piloted by the Captain and Vice-Captain of the Club will constitute the Harriers' program for this afternoon. The start will be from the Hongkew Park pavilion at 3 p.m. and the teams will be selected prior to the start.

A growing interest is being evidenced in the race for members of the local Defense Forces, which is scheduled to be run off over a 3-mile course on Saturday, Feb. 22 and the Harriers' Club, under whose auspices the event takes place, extends an invitation to all athletes wishing practice to join in the Club's week-end runs. The Defense Force run is open to all members of any recognized unit of the Defense Forces and a silver cup will be awarded the winning team, to be held for one year and to be won twice to become the property of any team. The four members of the winning team will each receive a silver medal. In addition there will be gold, silver and bronze medals for the first three men home and units unable to put a team in the field, or wishing to enter more than team strength, may put forward as many contestants as are wished to compete for the individual prizes.

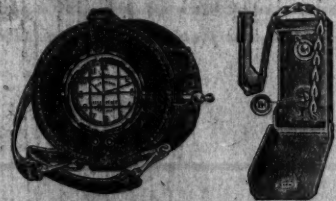
Hockey Tuesday

A game of hockey will be played between the Quakers and the P.S.A. (late Wayfoong) Tuesday afternoon at 2:45 o'clock at the Hongkew Recreation Ground. The Quakers will be represented by J. M. Pereira, S. Collaço, and A. F. Gomes; C. M. Carrea, A. M. A. Hansen, and E. G. Sharnhorst; A. M. O. Souza, J. C. Britto, H. J. Encarnacao, V. O. Remedios (Captain), and A. Aguiar. The reserves are C. P. Simoes and A. P. Simoes.

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Four Football Matches Today

The first eleven of the Shanghai Football Club will play the Police Football Club this afternoon at 2:30 o'clock on the former's ground. Mr. H. Landers will referee.

The home team will consist of G. Craigie, Ross, C. P. Forshaw, M. Tonkin (Capt.), J. H. Johns, P. Isherwood, T. C. Smenton, H. N. Olsen, W. C. G. Clifford, A. Collins, D. Drake, A. H. Leslie and reserve, E. A. Brodie.

The Police team will be made up of W. Howells, J. E. Oswald, A. L. Biggs, J. Watson, W. Robertson, J. W. Chadderton, J. Kilkenny, J. Robertson, K. E. Newman, A. J. Knight and L. G. Westcott.

Rees Second vs. Willows
The second eleven of the Shanghai Recreation Club will play the Willows Football Club this afternoon at 2:30 o'clock on the Recreation Club Ground.

The Recreation Club team: A. Madar, J. Brundt and J. Mahon, L. Canada, J. G. Henderson, F. Ollardsen, G. Johanson, I. A. Sinclair, A. J. Other (Capt.), G. Madar, T. Emmamooden and E. Gifford, reserve.

The Willows will be represented by: W. J. Betines, J. A. Rodrigues, A. Almeida, J. R. Villas (Capt.), C. Whittman, L. Rodrigues, A. J. MacLennan, P. Revello, A. Siqueira, H. Wharton, J. Evelyn and reserves, O. Kahn and J. A. Bowman.

Customs And Rees
The match between the Customs Recreation Club and the Shanghai Recreation Club will take place this afternoon at 2:15 o'clock at the Police Ground.

The Shanghai Recreation Club will be represented by: A. H. Remedios, L. P. Quincey and B. H. Smith, M. Sereckin, A. M. A. Hansen and S. Emmamooden, A. V. White, C. Smith, A. Sforzola, E. J. Cooke and W. T. Manley (Capt.).

S. F. C. 2nd XI vs. Jewish Club
The second eleven of the Shanghai Football Club will participate in a league fixture with the Jewish Recreation Club at the Hongkew Recreation Ground this afternoon at 2:10 o'clock.

The following will represent the Shanghai Football Club: S. Starling, H. R. Jones, H. S. Wavell, D. Arthur, K. Mansfield, F. K. Cabbett, F. T. Gardner, J. Bauld, G. Pearson and S. T. Clarke (Capt.).

The Jewish Club team will be: D.

Whiteman, H. J. Sanft (Capt.), C. Fuxman, S. Kriger, R. Komaroff, R. J. Moalem, M. Sternberg, G. Tuttleman, H. Abrahams, A. Misla and H. Whitgoby, reserves, J. B. Katz, A. Raskin and H. Whitgoby.

Skottowe Cup Game

The game for the Skottowe Cup between the Soony Football Club and the Shanghai Recreation Club will be played on the Rees Ground Monday afternoon at 2:45 o'clock.

The following will represent the Soony team: D. Siqueira, P. Oliveros, F. Witsack, V. Elliot, V. P. Maher, C. Ozorio, C. Sforzola, J. Stellingwerf (Captain), C. P. Meers, J. Peterson and C. Passos, W. J. Nooit and D. Vega will be the reserves.

Game On Wednesday

The Willows Football Club will play against the Shanghai Recreation Club Wednesday afternoon at 2:30 o'clock at the Hongkew Park.

ARMY ATHLETES TO GO TO MANILA

Sixty Leave Here Thursday To Take Part In Big Philippine Meet

Sixty army athletes will sail from Shanghai for Manila on the transport Merrett, February 6, to participate in the military field meet to be held in Manila from February 17 to 21.

The meet will consist of military events for the regular and scout troops, athletic events for regulars and also for scouts and events for wall-scaling, tent pitching, signaling, packing, road sketching, grenade throwing, horsemanship and several other departments. The track events include all of the features of the A. A. U. contests and will be conducted under the A. A. U. rules.

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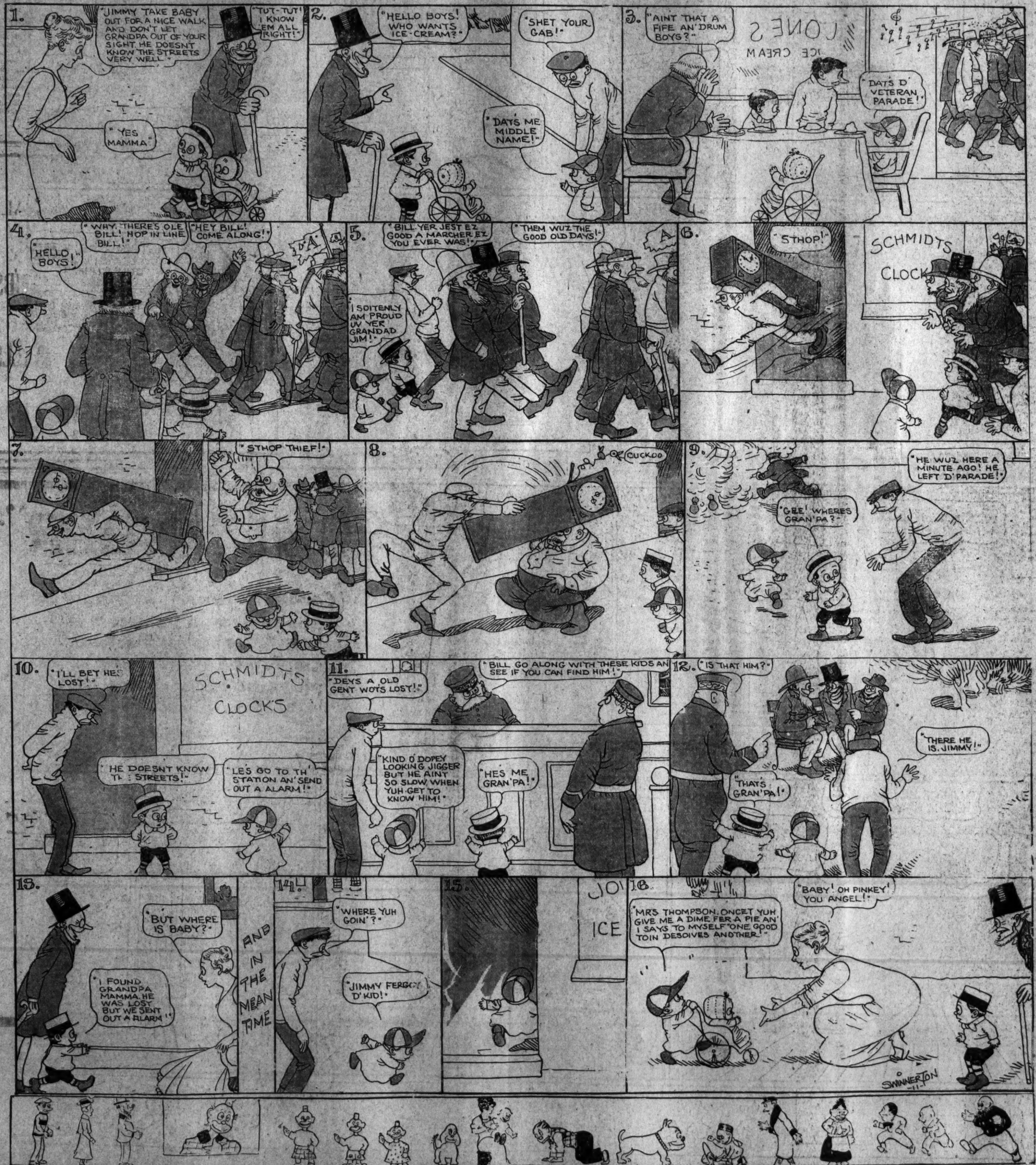
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